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COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1080 -Vol. XXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856.

STAMPED SIXPENCE, UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, a BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.

DEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paym is to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND for speculation requires careful discrimination.

Copres is a BUYER or SELLER for the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford, South Tamer, Wh. Wrey, Sortridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Basset, West, Travetha, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Kdward, San Fernando, West lence, North Baller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tinoroft, Wheal Uny, Mill Pool, Sowen, Leiant Consols, White Kitty (Etantit, Vale of Towy, East Russell, ort Hall, Wheal Russell, Spearne Consols, Collacombe, St. Austell Consols, Emma (Backfastleigh), Herward United.

FR. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING RES. SALES and PURCHASES EFFECTED in BANK, RAILWAY, and TRANCE SECURITIES.

IVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC

IVIDEND MINES, well solected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), 20 to 30 per ceat. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, mently advance in price 300 per cent. or more.

STER WATSON, MINING BROKER, STOCK and SHARE DEALER, having sarr's experience in every department of mining and its management, together an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in the strength of the st

R. PETER WATSON, having visited many of the best Dividend and Progressive Mines in Cornwall and Devon during the past four weeks, BETURNED TO TOWN, with some valuable and interesting information raidance of his friends and others who may favour him with business in the disgrey purposaing of shares. Threadneedle-street, April 18, 1856.

R. RYE is a BUYER of Wheal Mary Ann, at £30; and Kitty (Lelant), at £10 per share.

R. F. W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, will give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING BRI-I and FOREIGN MINING and RAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having lies for acquiring a minute, and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge, this binnes of all classes, he feels confident of directing purchases and sales with stage. Promptitude and immediate cash settlements may be relied on. Refer

given if required.

solvening list of shares can be dealt in. The first price quoted is the buying, as second the selling price. The advertiser is desirous of enabling the public see means to ascertain the real market value of the shares enumerated; and he spared to make prices at a fair margin in most of the mining shares now dealt has removing much of the uncertainty and difficulty of mining business.

1 Consols, 13½, 14.
1 Hill, 1, 1½,
1, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.
ellan, 21½, 23½.
1 Arthur, 8½, 8½.

Wheal Edward, 4, 4%. Tamar Consols, 2%, 2%. Leiant Consols, 3%, 4. Herodsfoot, 3, 3%. East Rose, 40, 43. Hingston Down, 5, 6.

Vale of Towy, 1½, ½.
Rorrington, 1s., 1s. 6d.
Great Wh. Alfred, 2, 2½.
North Buller, 3½, 4.
Wheel Emma, 9, 10.

al Lewis, 2, 2\(\). Hingston Down, 5, 6.

R. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL,
LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—vis., Alfred
als, £13\(\); Bedford United, £9\(\); Botallack, £16\(\); Boiling Well, £11; Carado
ois, £4\(\); Cwm Daren, 2c. 6d.; Catterine and Jane, 17s. 6d.; £sat Wh. Rose,
£at Basset, £13; Gonamena, £24; Great Alfred Console, £5\(\); Great Wheel
ent, £1\(\); (Frambler and St. Aubyn, £115; Gawton United, 13s. 6d.; Hingston,
£5\(\); Lady Bertha, £1; Leeds and St. Aubyn, £2; Molland, 1s. 6d.; North
al Crofty, £9\(\); North Unity, £2\(\); North Downs, £1; Pedn-an-drea, £1\(\);
warne United, £97; Swanpool, £4\(\); South Carn Brea, £12\(\); Sortridge and
ord, 4s. 6d.; South Wheal Basset, £40: Teas Side, 10s.; Vale of Towy, £15\(\);
al Emma, £9\(\); West Grenville, 12s. 6d.; West Sortridge, 2s. 6d.
r. Buros is a BUYER of 20 Zion, 15s. 6d.; 50 Wheal Langford, 5s. 9d.; Gawton
ted, 9s. 6d.; 20 Caradon Consols, £3\(\); Craddock Moor, £35.
Orders for buying and selling shares will be punctually attended to.

R. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has DIVIDEND MINE SHARES FOR SALE, paying 20 per cent. RAIL-17, BANK, or OTHER SHARES and SECURITIES taken in EXCHANGE at market value.

AY, BANK, or OTHER SHARES and SECURITIES taken in EXCHANGE at market value, and shifted Consols, £134.

Bedford United, £9%.
Bedford United, £9%.
Botallack, £170.
Bell and Lanarth, £5.
Catherine & Jane, £%.
Carrometh £4%.
Carrometh £4%.
Carrometh £4%.
Carrometh £4%.
Carrometh £4%.
Carrometh £4%.
Carrometh £39.
Coole's Kitchen, £2%.
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Coole's Kitchen, £2%. equitalists wishing to invest in good mining shares, should send on their orders out delay to Mr. Lenkaw, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.

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| ENRY GOULD SHARP, MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 2, CHURCH COURT, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, DON, is instructed to SELL the following shares, or any part:—

| Alfred Consols, £134, | 50 Hawkmoor, 10s. | 20 Tincroft, £44. | 50 Hingston Down, £54, | 1 United Mines, £185. | 1 United Min

Derun Gt. Con., \$403 \cdots
Data of Cornw., \$17\cdots
East Basset, \$47\cdots
East Basset, \$27\cdots
East Ba

Offices, 4, Austinfriars, London.

EORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES, I, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GROOK MOORS will BUY OF SELL in any of the DIVIDEND or genuine PROGRESSIVE MINES, and can give serviceable advice to any capitalist desirons of purebasing mining stock, either for investment or for an advance of price, great circumspection being requisite at the present time, not many mines being worth purchasing at present prices.

GROOK MOORE can confidently recommend two or three mines for an advance in price during the present term, and will be happy to give every information, either personally or by letter, of their position, prespects, and prices.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, cash given on receipt of transfer.

M.R. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return this sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support received from all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER of the CITY OF LOWISM.

all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER of the CITY OF LONDON.

Mr. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and POREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DERENTURES, etc. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

The very nature of mining property is such that it can only be reached by the adventurous; and, if not aimed at with due caution, directed by sound judgment, acquired by experience, is very haszerdous; but capital employed in the development of mineral wealth, with these requisite essentials to success, has generally been found pro-eminently profitable, the average return being found much greater than that upon any other kind of investment.

Legitimate mining has suffered much from the multiplication of ill-digested schemes, but good sound mines are undoubtedly among the most profitable investments of British capital.

There are now several good dividend-paying mines, with large reserves of ore, selling so as to pay a very large rate of interest; and others approaching a dividend-paying state, with prospects of improvement, that in all probability will realise large profits upon current prices, within a very moderate period.

Having great experiènce in mining, an extensive acquaintance with the best mines, and being in constant communication with the most skilful agents, Mr. REYNOLDS is always in a position to give reliable information, and will have pleasure in giving such advice only to investors as he feels confident will result in mutual advantage.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HEBCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—May 3, 1856.

R. HY. COOPER, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, having been for upwards of 30 years connected with the Shar and Money Markets, can OFFER with confidence his ADVICE for the SALE or PURCHASE of every description of MINING, RAILWAY, BANK, and MISCELLANE-OUS SHARES, also BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS; and is prepared to do business for cash at the current prices of the day.

MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends.

MR. A. FRANCIS, MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, MAY BE CONSULTED at present at No. 164, FLEET STREET (Anderton's Hotel), from Two until Four P.M.

Men 3 1855

VESSRS. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET, STOCK and SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS of OLYDEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES and PURCHASES EFFECTED in BRITISH and POREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange List forwarded to all partics doing business with this firm.

MR. R. EMERSON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 3, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, is a BUYER or SELLER in the following MINES:—Alfred Consols, Great Wheal Vor, East Wheal Rose, Great Hewas, Wheal Emma, Swanpool, Pendeen, Chancellorsville, Vale of Towy, St. Day United, and Wheal Grenville.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 10, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c.,

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

R. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, PORE STREET, REDRUTH.

Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

NG OFFICES .- Mr. T. CARTHEW'S MINING M GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES.
ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.
Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

BROKER,

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SI
L. QUIET STREET, BATH.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING
WANTED.—West Polberro, Bryntall, Alfred Consols, Bosco
Grambler and St. Aubyn. INING

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER, AND DEALER INSUMING
BANK, CANAL, and INSURANCE SHARES, has FOR SALE—
20 Shares in the Union Bank of London.
2 Buller Shares, paying £20 bi-monthly.
2 Sou. Frances, paying £10 to £12 bi-monthly.
2 Sou. Frances, paying £10 bi-monthly.
2 Sou. Frances, paying £10 bi-monthly.
3 South Carn Brea.
10 South Carn Brea.
100 South Condurrow.

Offices, 4, Austinfriars, London.

FLETCHER AND CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKERS, 163, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS.
Gold Mining Shares Wanted.

M. R. T. P. THOMAS begs to return his most sincere thanks for the kindness and support which he has received from his friends and the public in general in his business as mining auctioneer; and to inform them that he CONTINUES his PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION, trusting that his experience as a mining agent, and the confidence and support he has received from the leading shareholders in Cornwall, London, and cleewhere, for the last 12 years, will be a guarantee that all property placed in his hands for sale will be disposed of to the best advantage.

Dividend and established shares bought and sold privately at the closest prices. Mines inspected and reported on by the most experienced agents.

2. Crown-court, Threadneodic-street, London.

JOHN ROBERT PIKE begs to inform his friends that he intends
RESUMING PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION, for the DISPOSAL of
MINING SHARES, &c. John R. Pikk will confine himself to the undermentioned
charges:—viz., 2½ per cent. on all sales effected amounting to £200; above that
sum, 1½ per cent., and 1 per cent. on all shares subject to reserved prices, if not
purchased.—South Sea Chambers, Threadrecdle-street, May 2, 1856.

MINING INVESTMENTS.—JOHN ROBERT PIKE, grateful for the support accorded to him by his numerous connection, is desirous of calling attention to the present most favourable juncture for the PURCHASE of MINING PROPERTY. From political causes, a great depreciation has taken place, and prices have been depressed to an extent which may fairly be characterised as absurd. A reaction must ere long occur, and intending purchasers will, therefore, do well to make their investments without delay. John R. Pirk, having long resided in Redrith, Cornwall, the beart of the mining district, has naturally acquired a correct judgment as to the relative value of various undertakings; at the same time, that be has access to peculiar sources of information. Furchases or sales in English or foreign mining shares effected on the best possible terms.

South Sea Chambera, Threadneedic-street, May 2, 1856.

M. R. E. S. CODD (late of Plymouth) will be happy to UNDERTAKE the LONDON MANAGEMENT of MINING COMPANIES. From his long experience as local secretary and purser, he is enabled to render valuable assistance to committees under whom he may act, for the purpose of ensuring the efficient and conomical management of the mines under their direction.

Dated 76, Cornhill, April 28, 1856.

NINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—
Mr. THOMAS TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHARE-DEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their patronage. Mr. Thewekek fatters himself that being in daily communication with the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, May 3, 1856.

mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Leiant, May 3, 1856.

INLING INVESTMENT, &c.—The large amount of capital invested, and the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase of stock, has induced us to OFFER OUR SERVICES to capitalists and others, being in daily communication with practical men in all parts of the country, who have the means of obtaining the most correct information upon the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. There can be no doubt that mining securities afford to the capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment, many of which, by a careful selection, will ensure a return of from 15 to 20 per cent, for many years to come; others of a progressive character hold a promise of increased value, and of becoming a lasting and dividend property.

Messrs, Fuller and Co., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, respectfully TENDER THEIR SERVICES in TRANSACTING any BUSINESS, or obtaining any information, connected with MINING, BNKING, or RAILWAY SECURITIES; and any orders confided to their care will receive the best attention.

Office Hours from Ten till Five.

MR. J. H. CLEMENT, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER AND METALLURGIST.
Patent processes examined, and the practicability of such being useful for operating on large amounts of ores declared.

Agent for the Marble Springs Mining Company of California.

As it is repeatedly stated to me that the manufacture of sulphuric acid is a very unprofitable business, I beg to say that I will, for a competent fee, put the manufacturers of sulphuric acid into a way to make said business profitable, if they will first prove the unprofitableness of the trade, which is, to my certain knowledge, carried on extensively in the realm of Great Britain. JOHN H. CLEMENT, Consulting Mining Engineer and Metallurgist.

JNO. W. PERKINS, F.C.S., MERCANTILE, AGRICULTURAL, AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

J. W. Perkins begs to inform his friends and the public interested in mines, agriculture, and mercantile transactions, that he may be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. ANALYSES and ASSAYS performed.

2, Poplar-terrace, Poplar.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BURMINGHAM.—STEPHEN EARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRK, &c., REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.] GERMAN SILVER.—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

AKE SUPERIOR MINING INVESTMENTS.—

Mr. J. A. CALLENDER purposes SETTING OUT upon his THIRD VISIT to the COPPER REGIONS of LAKE SUPERIOR in the course of a few weeks. He will undertake to examine and report upon mines or mineral locations offered for sale there, or in any part of the United States or Canada.—Address to 130, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

OLD QUARTZ, TIN MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS,

-TO BE SOLD, a NEW POWERFUL CORNISH STAMPER, with a series
of 12 stamps, copper sieves, &c. (cost £1600), capable of reducing from 15 to 20 tons
per day, complete, with driving goar and connections for water-wheel or steampower, together with a very superior oak amalgamating barrel.—To be seen at Messrs.
SYMONDS, FELL, and Co.'s Smelting and Assay Works, Mill Wall, Poplar, London.

TO COPPER SMELTERS.—The ADVERTISER is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT as COPPER REFINER. Is practically acquainted with smelting, and would not object to go abroad. Respectable references can be given.—Address, "G. G.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TWO PROPRIETORS OF (or Capitalists about to embark in) IRON SHIPBUILDING, BOILER MAKING, ENGINEERING, FORGE, FOUNDRY, &c., requiring a thoroughly competent person as MANAGING CLERK, or to FORM A STAFF for the carrying on a large concern, have an opportunity rarely met with. The most satisfactory explanation and reference at an interview.—Address, "J. N. O.," 1, Gevere'-terrace, East India-road, London.

HARES IN THE PRINCE OF WALES ASSURANCE COMPANY.—FOUR HUNDRED SHARES in the above company TO BE SOLD at a low price.—Apply to Mr. A. TAYLER, solicitor, No. 4, Bride-court, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FIRST-RATE LEAD and COPPER SETT.—Apply to Capt. WM. VERRAN, Lianidloes, N. W.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

This day is published, price Sixpence.

EVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER
ENDING SIET MARCH, 1856; with a brief Outline of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines; to which is added a Table of the Dividends paid in 1855.

By J. H. Munchison, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S.,
Author of British Mines considered as a Means of Investment.

Copies may be obtained at the Author's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; and at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

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LANDDEWYBREFI UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING GREAT WHEAL NEPTUNE COPPER MINE, MARAZION, COMPANY, CARDICANSHIRE.
To be formed with "Limited Liability."

Capital E15,000, in 6000 shares, of £710s, esch., Deposit, or first payment, £1 per share. COMPANY, CARDIGANSHIRE. To be formed with "Limited Liability."

OFFICES,-11, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, OLD JEWRY

promoters of this company, having obtained a grant of mineral land of great a Cardiganshire, on favourable terms, proceeded to develop it, with the aid of mwood (of Leeds) and Capt. Rowe (of Laxey, Isle of Man), two mining engi-

if. Henwood (of Leeds) and Capt. News (or Lawy, leave to man), we thin a short discers of great experience.

They have discovered, and intend to work, five distinct mines, within a short discance of each other, each presenting features of unusual richness, and containing lead and silver ore of fine quality. There has recently also been discovered in one of the workings a vela of copper, improving in value daily, and to which much importance is attached. There are lead and copper ores at present ready for dressing, and the returns are expected to be regular and increasing. The position of the workings enables the mines to be developed without the aid of steam machinery, by ordinary

nables the misses to be developed without the aid of steam machinery, by ordinary rater-power apparatus.

The capital will consist of 6000 shares of £10 each, of which £2 will be paid on abstract; £3 in three months after allottenet; £3 in three months after allottenet; and £2 in January, 1857; and the relationer at intervals of not less than three months; but it is confidently anticipated y the promoters that no more than £6 per share, if so much, will be required. It may be mentioned that the sett contains other points possessing unusually attactive features to the company, when it may be thought desirable to work them. A considerable number of the shares have already been subscribed for; and applications for the remainder may be made to the secretary, at the offices; or Mesers, come, Kirschoss, and Corros, 10, King's Arn.-syard, solicitors to the company, om whom every information, with prospectus, may be obtained post free.

TREBURGETT CROWAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT).

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, THE BEST MINING DISTRICT IN CORNWALL.

Capital £25,000, in 2500 shares of £10 each.—Deposit £6 5s. per share.

old shares of £1 each in the Treburgett Consols Mine will be reco and in payment of the deposit of £6 5s, per share. OFFICES,-9, AUSTINFRIARS.

OFFICES,—9, AUSTINFRIARS.

IPORTS BELATING TO WHEAL CURTES, WHEAL STRAWBERRY, AND WHEAL DUMFLING (NOW CROWAN COMSOLS), FROM CAFT. JAMES CRASE.

I beg to hand you my report of the above mines:—They are situated in the parish of Crowan, in one of the best copper strata in Cornwai; the setts are extensive, 1½ sile in length, and ½ mile in breadth, on the course of the lodes. It adjoins and uns parallel to the celebrated Wheal Abraham, Oatfields, and Crenver Mines, from thich great profits have been realised. There are six well-defined lodes known to e in the sett. Our workings will for the present be principally confined to four lodes, namely, Wheal Curtis lode, Wheal Dumpling and Wheal Strawberry lode, Mill dee, and the New lode. Curtis lode is wrought to the depth of 47 fms. below the dit; from this shallow depth about £10,000 worth of copper ore was raised. Wheal Dumpling is sunk 27 fms. below add, and a level driven east of the shaft about 40 ms., through good tribute ground; I believe the Dumpling will prove a rich mine, he New lode, which intersects the Dumpling and Curtis lodes, is only seen about fms. from surface, where it presents a very fine gossan: I have a very high opinion of this lode, looking at the lodes and the stratum of ground. You can depend on fr. Hopkins's plan for correctness. The engine-house is in the right place; it will equire a 70 in., with two boilers about 12 tons each.

Signed, J. CRASE.

Mr. Hopkins a plan for Correct about 12 tons each. Signed, J. CRASE. require a 70 in., with two boilers about 12 tons each. Signed, J. CRASE. The sett is extensive, including Wheal Curtis, Wheal Dumpling, and Wheal Strawberry. It is about 1½ mile in length, and ½ mile in breadth, in the parish of Crowan. It is parallel to the celebrated Wheal Abraham, Crenver, and Oatfields Mines. These mines have produced immense quantities of ore, and have returned large profits. Wheal Curtis, &c., are in the same stratum of mineral ground, and, according to the depth at which the lodes have been wrought, they have been more productive than Wheal Curtis, &c., are in the same atratum of mineral ground, and, according to the depth at which the lodes have been wrought only to the depth of 47 fms. below the adit level) upwards of £10,000 worth of copper has been returned. The Wheal Dumpling lode, which is 66 fms. south of Wheal Curtis lode, is of a promising character, and is likely to prove quite as productive as the other, if not more so. Altogether, there are six well-defined lodes in the sett. A lode south of Wheal Curtis and Dumpling lodes, and which intersects both, is likely to prove as productive as either of the before-mentioned lodes, when opened on. With the exception of a pir mark on it, a few feet from the surface, nothing has been done on it. There is another lode south of Wheal Curtis, called the Drym lode, which has a promising appearance; it produces a splendid gossan. The stratum of ground in which the mines are situated is well known, as well as the character of the lodes. Allow me to say, no man can speak too highly of this piece of ground; and it is my opinion they will make good dividend-paying mines.

Signed, J. CRAELES THOMAS, OF DOLCOATH MINES.

ound; and it is my opinion they will make good dividend-paying mines.

Signed, PETER FLOYD.

Beport of Capt. Charles thomas, of dollowed himself, and in the south and southest of Wheal Abraham, and north of Godophin, both of which mines, 30 or 40 years nee, produced large quantities of copper ores. The stratum here is clay-slate, of exame mineral character as that of Wheal Abraham, being in the same geological romation. Wheal Abraham was found rich to full 200 fms. deep, and I perceive no use to induce me to think that this mine may not be found productive equally deep. Wheal Curtis lode, which is hearly parallel to Wheal Abraham, is worked to the fm. level below the adit; the mine is now full of water to the adit, which prevents examining the lode, but I find the stuff above lying on the surface to be quartz the same kind as that in the burrows of Wheal Abraham. I have also seen the ports of two highly respectable mining agents, who inspected the mine during the critical states of the surface to be quartz the same kind as that in the burrows of Wheal Abraham. I have also seen the ports of two highly respectable mining agents, who inspected the mine during the critical states of the surface to be quartz the same kind as that in the burrows of Wheal Abraham. I have also seen the ports of two highly respectable mining agents, who inspected the mine during the critical states of the surface to be described by the surface of the mine was unequals to the work of draining the mine deeper, and the company had not efficient capital to erect a larger one. After the ore was taken away to that level, far as would pay for working, the mine was alrandoned. Wheal Dumpling lode se about 60 fms. south 60 fms. south 60 fms. south 60 fms. deep. Good bunches of ore were found during the last orking, but there is not depth enough for regular courses of ore to be expected. One which is 16 fms. deep. Good bunches of ore were found during the last orking, but there is not depth enough for regular courses of ore to be expected. One wh

Prospectuses of this company will shortly be issued, and the company provisionally registered, according to the Act which limits liability to shareholders.—Applications for shares, in the meantime, may be applied for at the company's offices.

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tal, £13,000, in 6000 shares, of £210s, each.—Deposit, or first payment, £1 per share, pplication for shares to be forwarded to the treasurer or scretary (pro tem.) within 21 days from the date hereof, in the form annexed, mmittee of management and agents to be chosen by the shareholders, and the nine to be conducted under the most approved missing rules and regulations.

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TREASURER (pro tem.)—Mr. E. S. Codd, 76, Cornhill, London.

This mine is situate in the parish of Perran Uthnoe, and comprises a very extensive sett, which is apwards of a mile in length on the course of several lodes, and has been granted to the promoters by the lords over whose lands it extends, at 1-18th dues, or royalty, for terms of 21 years, and upon the usual conditions.

The following facts are deemed ample evidence that the mine is of great value, and one from which extraordinary results may be reasonably expected; and it is offered to the public in order that it may forthwith be set again at work.

About the year 1810, the principal lode in the mine was discovered by an adit commenced from the cliff; and in less than 12 months afterwards, with an outlay of only about £2000, it paid large profits out of the ore raised from this lode only—a remarkable circumstance in mining.

During the time the mine worked, a period of somewhat about 10 years, the returns of ore from the before-mentioned lode amounted to from £350,000 to £400,000, out of which the adventurers received large dividends, notwithstanding the standard of copper was only about two-thirds of what it is at present, and has been for some time past,—and the dues were then double what they now are.

The mine was suspended, or partially so, in or about 1830, in consequence of disputes between the shareholders and one of the then lords (whose successor has shown his desire to encourage the adventure by granting mining rights in his lands), which ended in a Chancery suit, and eventually cause the mine to be abandoned; and it has since remained idle on account of difficulties in procuring the grants.

The ore returned from this mine was of the very richest quality, and had that peculiar character for ductility in the metal it produced, which makes ores of that nature so much needed and sought after by smelters, by reason of the disproportion of ores of an opposite kind.

The after semant and several shafts have already been cleared up, and are now fi

The company with fare the second with the grants and steam-engine, and materials sufficient to commence working, for £2500.

The promoters estimate that in a very short time, with a comparatively trifting outlay, and good management, the mine may be brought into a state of productiveness, as a considerable quantity of ore ground remains to be taken away on tribute, as soon as the water is pumped out.

It may be added that this mine adjoins Wheal Charlotte, a well-known dividend mine, in which very valuable discoveries have recently been made; also, that it is only about two miles from the shipping port of St. Michael's Mount, which will make the carriage of ore very trifting.—Dated, April 29, 1856.

To the Promoters of the Great Wheal Neptune Copper Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request you to allot to me a hares in this adventure, which, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I hereby agree to accept; and I also agree, immediately thereupon, to pay the deposit, or first payment, of £1 per shares to the bankers or treasurer of the company; and to ounform to, and be bound by, the rules and regulations of the company; and to ounform to, and be bound by the rules and regulations of the company; and to ounform to, and be bound by the rules and regulations of the company; and to ounform to, and be bound by the rules and regulations of the company; and to ounform to, and be bound by the rules and regulations of the company; and to ounform to, and be bound by the rules and regulations of the company; and to ounform to, and be bound by the rules and regulations of the company; and to ounform to, and be bound by the rules and regulations of the company; and to ounform to, and be bound by the rules and regulations of the company; and to ounform to, and be bound by the rules and regulations of the company; and to ounform to, and be bound by the rules and regulations of the company of the c

ARDETTE GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, AND COBALT

MINE, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ISBRE, FRANCE.

It has long been known to mineralogists and geologists, and is now admitted to be an established fact, that the mineral deposits in the Alpine mountains of France are inferior to none in the world.

The mountain of the Gardette is situated above the hamlet of that name, in the commune of Villard Eymont. It rises 1290 metres above the level of the sea, and 550 above the Bourg d'Oisans: it is, at its base, perpendicular for more than 2000 metres. The mine was first discovered and worked at the commencement of the last century, by the mountaineers, who abandoned it for want of means, both pecuniary and intellectual.

In 1753, the inhabitants of the hamlet of Gardette made research: their operations were confined to one opening, only 11 metres deep, in which they found indications of gold.

In 1753, a man named Laurent Garden examined the mine, and, after several days.

and intellectual.

In 1763, the inhabitants of the hamlet of Gardette made research: their operations were confined to one opening, only 11 metres deep, in which they found indications of gold.

In 1775, a man named Laurent Garden examined the mine, and, after several days' labour, found in the matrix of the lodes several specimens of gold, perfectly characterised, which were carried to the foundry of Alimont to M. Binelli, who was then its director. They were left with him, and he discovered the presence of gold.

From what had been seen of the mine, it was considered of extraordinary value, and was comprised in the Arrondissement of Mines conceded to M. M. Stanislas, Count de Provence (brother of Louis XVI.), by an order of the Council of State of the 10th January, 1776, and registered at Grenoble the 30th July of the same year.

It was not until 1779 that the existence of gold in the mine was clearly proved, Laurent Garden having then a second time carried some specimens to Allimont. M. Schreiber, the new director, made an analysis himself, and also visited the spot, when he was struck with the analogy which existed between the matrix of the lode and that of the specimens which had been sent to him by Garden. He collected himself some native gold, and a mixture of lead, copper, zine, and silver, which, upon analysis, gave again indications of gold.

Upon the report of M. Schreiber, M. M. le Count de Provence ordered the mountain to be examined, and the work was commenced in 1781 by opening the stopes to get up to the mine, and they were sotively employed both at surface and underground until 1788. The works were then suspended after making a larger return. M. Schreiber, who was one of the most eminent engineers of the time, directed the operations; and he, believing firmly in the future good that would result from this mine, stated his opinion in a report, which was deposited in the archives of the Administration of Mines. In 1805, Napoleon I. sent to the Gardette making a larger return. M. Schreiber, who wa

and tenor of the report of M. Hericart de Thury upon the mine was altogether favourable, and it resulted in the immediate renewal of works. But the attention of Napoleon was very soon diverted by graver occupations, that continued to the end of his reign, and the works were again discontinued; but the inhabitants of the hamlet of the Gardette profited annually by its abandoment—they undertook researches during the dead season at their own expense, and often obtained great success. The attention of Louis XVIII. was called to this ancient enterprise; and he had it examined, in 1817, by M. Bounart, Inspector General of Mines, and his report was confirmatory of that of M. Hericart de Thury.

In 1827, the Administration of Mines ordered the retaking of the Gardette; but it was not till 1830 that a concessioner presented himself; and then Mr. Beaumier, Inspector-General, and Counsellor of State, made upon this demand a report, which was not less favourable than those of his predecessors. An ordanace of the 15th February, 1831, accorded to M. Van der Velt this concession, but he never took possession; and at the end of the assion of the Society of May, in 1837, M. Burat wrote a highly favourable report of this mine, recording his opinion of the large benefit that would be derived from it. They then gathered from it a considerable amount of gold; but the construction of buildings necessary for the exploring, the formation of roads, and the clearing up of old works to the point of research, absorbed their limited capital, and the mines were again discontinued.

M. Bounart revisited the mine in 1841, and manifested his great regret that it had been abandoned without the addit tevel having been defined and the results of the supplication of the su

and the elearing up of old works to the point of research, absorbed their limited capital, and the mines were again discontinued.

M. Bonnart revisited the mine in 1811, and manifested his great regret that it had seen abandoned without the adit level having been driven up to the lode.

The mountaineers still continue their operations, and the success that attends them sevidence that the workings can now be undertaken with advantage; and whether to be in search of gold, of siver, of lead, of copper, or of cobalt, it offers a return for he investment of capital that is very rarely to be met with.

Native gold has been found on 18 different parts of the property, and a very condicarble sum has been actually realised from prills found in the gold-bearing quarts. A most advantageous contract has been entered into, and the works will be resumed under the superintendence of competent agents sent from England, so soom as the trangements for the formation of a company are completed.

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**The Parameter of the Comment of the

Finite State Works, Upper Belgrave-place, London, April 7, 1855.—GENTLEMEN: I very readily offer my testimony to the excellence of your slabs raised at the Machno Quarries. I prefer them to all others obtained in North Wales, with one exception, and that is much of the same quality as the Machno. The slabs can be obtained of large sizes, and of every requisite thickness. They are homogeneous in texture, strong, of good colour, free from spots and other impurities, pleasant to the tool of the mason, easily planed and moulded, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slabs from any of the Carnarvonshire quarries.

Signed, Signed, To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries.

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries.

Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1855.— Dean Sin: The experiments which I have tried on the specimen of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enable me to pronounce it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to its own substance, or to the contained vinegar. A piece of the slate, weighing 95 grs., was exposed for 26 hours to the action of cold strong nitric acid; it was then boiled in the same acid for 20 minutes, and when washed, dried, and weighed, was found not to have lost perceptibly*in weight. This I consider the most conclusive experiment.

Wm. Orme Carter, Esq., Machno Slate and Slab Company.

All communications must be addressed to the resident director, Mr. T. H. WHERLES, Conway, North Wales.

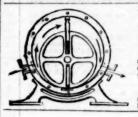
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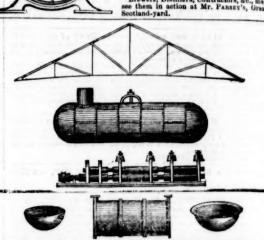
where any further par The invention was h Exhibition of 1855; an 1855, and the Mini-on the most ji the adaptation of the invention to serve steam-vessels, or other machinery, upon application to their agent, No. 3, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, where any further particulars may be obtained, and models and testimonials inspected. The invention was bonourably mentioned by the international Jury at the French Exhibition of 1855; and has been favourably noticed in the Artican of June and July, 1855, and the Mining Journal of 8th December, 1855. Manufacturers treated with on the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid.



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Ponkey English to R. and J. Courre, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

Onkey English have complained that we advertise these engines as being the stock," whereas in some cases more than a fortinght clapnes before they are delivered, we now beg to inform our friends and the public generally that, although they are not actually in stock, and notwithstanding the numerous orders we have to complete, we possess such facilities for the manufacture of these engines, that no parties will have to wait the completion of their orders more than a fortinight.

We further beg to state, that, as we consider these engines to be now paitally introduced, we have thoughts of making our FIRST ADVANCE in FRICE in the course of a month; consequently, our numerous correspondents who have not yet ordered will see the policy of immediately doing so, as we shall reserve to ourselves the right to decline entering into any engagements for donkey engines not positively ordered by the 21st May, 1856.

Clayton Foundry, Wigan, April 21, 1856,

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pensive by the fine Notwith Claimed poor. The sand rapid districts bourhoo place the its dense

and wealth.

Original Carrespondence.

RATING OF MINES TO THE POOR,-No. III.

Sift,-In my previous notes on this all-important subject, now so pro minently placed before the country, and shortly to be discussed in the House of Commons, upon the motion of Mr. Kendall, who introduces the bill, emanating from the committee appointed in Cornwall, I have enbill, emanated dearoured to show the evil effects attendant upon it in any shape, where the saddle is not placed on the right horse.

the sadars is not be a confirmed opinion, extant, that mining property, in its production of royalty, should bear a hand towards the relief of the poor, especially as the realization of the profit gained thereby causes no expenditure either of capital or of mental and bodily labour to the lord of espenditure either of capital or of mental and bodily labour to the lord of the sett. This being the case, it may fairly be presumed that money earned with such a degree of ease should, in all equity, share the burden set of the should be to which general sources of income and expenditure are liable. I do not for one moment attempt to dispute the point in this fashion, but if mines are to be called upon, either through their labourers or their adventurers, to pay this new assessment, then I state advisedly that such a miserable and gross attack will be resisted with every possible power which can be called into action; and, speaking for labourers and adventurers jointly, our greatest energies will be wrought, and almost superhuman exertions made, to prevent so suicidal an issue, fraught with ruinous consequences to those concerned.

to those concerned.

A correspondent in last week's Journal, whose excellent remarks are very acceptable, seems to think there are clauses in most of the existing leases of setts which will render inoperative the proposed Act of Parliament as touching the proceed measures are intended meaning are intended. leases of setts which will cheese the "lords:" but allow me to tell him that if the proposed measures are intended merely to relieve the landowner, who in many instances is the "lord," at the expense of the mining labourer and adventurer, they may as well be withdrawn at once, without troubling Parliament; for the freedom of this enlightened age will not suffer dictators of wrong to pursue their schemes unchecked, especially as they tend only to enrich their own individual selves. I have a much higher estimate of the motives actuating the framers of the bill; what I believe they will propound is, that which will ameliorate the condition of the whole population of the districts, and not permit a benefit to one class desied to another: any other line of conduct would be simply madness, and accordingly treated as such. They cannot surely wish altogether to annihilate mining enterprise, which involves so many advantages to this land, in the employment of a vast population, which otherwise would be thrown upon the resources of the landowners, those gentlemen of mark, intellect, and wealth.

If you place an incubus upon a trade that cannot bear it, the end is fore If you place an incubus upon a trade that cannot bear it, the end is foresen to be absolute ruin; will the circumstances of mining be different?—decidely not. Do you think that a capitalist will uphold us in our mining operations merely for the honour accruing to him in the non-return of interest for his investment?—certainly not. Will it not rather tend to slienate his support, and induce a withdrawal of his aid? Well, this being granted, can we reasonably expect him to countenance further calls upon his fands? No; common sense answers emphatically—No. Already is his purse emptied to supply the labourers with the means for the prosecution of that which at best is but a pure speculation; and should you not rather encourage than discourage the attempt to arrive at a result which, if not good for the adventured capital, is good for the labourer, who reif not good for the adventured capital, is good for the labourer, who re-ceives his pay, and good for the country, in preventing him and his family from coming upon the parish relief-fund.

This is the feature to be studied—will the direct or indirect means be

thought best? I reply, the latter: employ your surplus population in preference to supporting it in idleness, and, perhaps, something worse; and this is the grand question to govern the decision of the Senate. The greatest is the grand question to govern the decision of the Senate. In a greatest good to the greatest number is what we desire to accomplish, and the best method for that end our design. We must fairly, calmly, and deliberately review the whole matter, and pray for providential assistance in its solution. But we must not stop the onward course of mining prospects, or hatide the unhappy advocates for rating of mines, whose mistion. But we must not stop the onward course of mining prospects, or else wee betide the unhappy advocates for rating of mines, whose mischevous intervention and settlement will most surely recoil upon their own unhappy pates. But the bill will speak for itself openly, and earnestly do I solicit the attention of every interested person to the discussion, which may end in good or evil to the mining community. The watchword runs—"Assess the mines to the poor upon the royalty taken by the lord, who will pay the assessment." W. Vernon Venables.

Devon-street, Hammersmith-gate, May 2.

ON RATING MINES TO THE POOR.

Sin. Much of late has been said and written respecting the rating of the Cornish mines to the relief and support of the poor. Meetings have been held, and committees appointed, for the purpose of discussing and considering the matter, but all have hitherto ended without effect. The more the subject has been agitated the greater and more numerous have been the the subject has been agitated the greater and more numerous have been the difficulties presented, each succeeding discussion appearing only to render difficult and obscurity more difficult and obscure; hence no one has as yet been able to suggest any feasible plan whereby such an impost can be levied, a circumstance which I conceive may readily be comprehended from the fact that no arrangement whatever can render just that which in itself is unjust. Although all the Cornish mines may not be directly rated to the poor, yet are they virtually paying towards the poor-rates an amount which I think no one will attempt to deny far exceeds that which is incurred by the additional number of poor occasioned by the mines; and hence I consider that any further tax imposed upon this important branch of industry would be wholly unjust. To say nothing of the vast number of houses built, nor of the immense quantity of land reclaimed from the desert, by the industry of the working miner, and by capital derived from the mines the industry of the working miner, and by capital derived from the mine-in the westernmost district of the country, and which are all rated to the poor. I will commence at Camborne, and briefly notice the improvement in the westernmost district of the country, and which are all rated to the poor. I will commence at Camborne, and briefly notice the improvements which, through the miner, have taken place there, as well as in the other mining districts, thence towards the east, within the last 30 years. Within this period the town of Camborne has, doubtless, much more than doubled its size and population, attributable entirely to the mines, a great proportion of the inhabitants being working miners and others therein employed, and who, through industry and economy, have managed to build their own dwellings with money saved from their earnings. In fact, the entire town, containing (say) 6000 inhabitants, from the cottage of the poor labourer to the stately edifice of the opulent, may be said to have been built with capital derived, either directly or indirectly, from the mines, but not a bouse is there that escapes the poor-rates. The same remarks will apply equally to Tuckingmill, Pool, and the neighbourhood, as well as to the town of Redruth and its neighbourcod, containing, together, many thousands of inhabitants. I will now glance at Illogan Downs, which, 30 years ago, was an expansive waste, but which is now beautifully laid out with nest cottages, stately houses, fertile fields, and flourishing gardens—all done by the miner, and all paying poor-rates. Then there are Portreath and Devon, containing, together, several thousands of inhabitants, dependent entirely upon the mines for support. There are, of course, a proportionate number of habitations, inns, &c., which, in common with other property connected therewith, have been called into existence consequent upon the mines, and are all charged with the poor-rates. Then, again, look at the parishes of Gwennap and St. Agnes, but particularly at the former, where, within the same period (30 years), and from the same source (the mines), populous villages have sprung up. as hates. Then, again, look at the parishes of Gwennap and St. Agnes, but particularly at the former, where, within the same period (30 years), and from the same source (the mines), populous villages have sprung up, as well as hundreds of detached or scattered cottages, dotting the face of the parish throughout, and containing, together, many thousands of inhabitants; the miners occupying these cottages, and by whom they were built, having also reclaimed from the waste a very considerable quantity of valuable land, and that, as is well known in many instances, and more particularly in the neighbourhood of Carnmarth, by the tedious and expensive process of rooting up Nature's pavement of almost solid granite by the force of gunpowder.

Notwithstanding, there is not a hovel, nor an acre of land, thus reclaimed that does not contribute its quota towards the maintenance of the

Notwithstanding, there is not a hovel, nor an acre of land, thus reclaimed that does not contribute its quota towards the maintenance of the poor. These observations will equally apply to the comparatively recent and rapid improvements made by the miner in the more eastern mining districts of the county. Everyone who knows St. Austell, and its neighbourhood, knows of the almost incalculable improvements which have taken place there; and also of the large and populous town of St. Blazey, with its densely populated and extensive neighbourhood, all of which owes its very existence to the mines.

Similar improvements have taken place at Liskeard, and throughout the Caradon district; at Callington and its neighbourhood, on to the banks of

the Tamar, as well as in Devonshire, wherever any mines are found, but, as in all other cases, not a cottage has there been built, nor an acre of land brought into cultivation, that does not pay its rates to the support of the poor; yet, in the face of this, we are told by the originators of this newfangled scheme that not only do the mines pay no poor-rates, but that to "mining operations a great deal of land has been sacrificed, and thereby rendered unrateable; which circumstance, together with the increased number of paupers, occasioned by the mines, have cast an insupportable burthen on the landowner." Now, it is well known that Cornwall is not a commercial county; and that, therefore, were it not for the vast number of inhabitants employed directly and indirectly in the mines, the farmer would have to seek elsewhere for a market for the produce of his farm. Nay, that the grass would be growing in the streets of those towns which are situated in the vicinity of the mines. The mines are the soul and the spirit of the county; it is on them alone that its prosperity depends; when the mines are dull, everything else is equally so.

Tis to the mines we (Cornish) ove, the Tamar, as well as in Devonshire, wherever any mines are found, but,

'Tis to the mines we (Cornish) owe, All that we have, and almost all we know.

All that we have, and almost all we know.

The cottage and the mansion are alike raised from the proceeds of the mines, and both the one and the other pays its rates to the poor. I am aware that the greater the number of inhabitants the greater, in proportion, will be the amount of poverty; but, as before stated, the industry of the miner is seen throughout the mining districts, in the vast amount of property which he has created, and from which source an infinitely greater amount of money is raised towards the poor-rates shan is expended in support of the extra number of poor occasioned by the mines. Remove the mining population from the country, with all its necessitous poor, and shut up the mines, the result would be an immediate requisition for an extension of workhouses.

mining population from the country, with all its necessitous poor, and shut up the mines, the result would be an immediate requisition for an extension of workhouses.

It is true that throughout this extensive mining county a considerable quantity of surface has been broken up by mining operations; but Nature has so provided, that the mines are found principally on barren wastes; hence the arable land, or that which was rated, and which has been destroyed by the mines, is comparatively trifling, and for which I consider that ample compensation will be found alone in the beautiful estates reclaimed from the desert, in the parish of St. Agnes, by the Daveys. But some have suggested that the rate be borne solely by the lord of the dues. Will this, however, remedy the evil that must inevitably result from such an impost? I think not. Surely this is taking a very circumscribed view of the matter. Of what advantage will such an arrangement be to the adventurer? The landowner, finding that his dues are to be rated, will raise them in proportion, and, not being dependent upon this source for his income, refuse to grant his land for mining purposes at less, for instance, than a 15th or a 12th, as the case may be, instead of an 18th or a 20th; hence the onus would, nevertheless, still fall upon the adventurer, and thereby clog the wheels of industry, put a fatal check on mining enterprise, and inflict a ruinous injury on the country at large. The individuals with whom the idea of this rate originated are, it is well known, indebted to the mines for the property which they now posses; yet are they endeavouring to cast the burthen of the rate levied on said property back upon the source whence it was derived.

Surely this is a most extraordinary manifestation of gratitude to a patron! That there is a much greater amount raised towards the poorrates from property created through the media of the mines than is paid to the poor caused by them, I think that no one will attempt to deny; therefore are they virtually paying towar

Tryro, April 30.

RATING OF MINES TO THE POOR.

SIR, -As the Poor Law Board have it in contemplation to levy poorates on lead and other mines, I think the sooner that question is set at rest the better If the bill now brought into the House of Commons be persevered with, I would respectfully suggest that the rates should be paid in full by the lord, upon the amount of royalty he receives, or ought to receive, in the year previous—say, from Dec. 25 to Dec. 25, they being quarter-days in the payment of royalty; the particulars to be rendered either by the lord or the captain of the mine to the overseers before March 25 yearly, when the new overseers come into office; this plan will be on

29 yearly, when the new overseers come into office; this plan will be on the same principle as the assessed taxes, paying rates this year upon the royalty received last year.

If the above, or any other plan, be acted upon, the next question that will arise will be, how will this arrangement affect the leases now in existence? for there is a special clause in all mining leases in this county, to the effect that the leasees are to pay all rates and taxes, whether Parliamentary or parochial, except the landlord's property tax. Will an Act of Parliament override special clauses in a lease? if so, Parliament will deal very unjustly with mining landlords; for when this Act comes into operation, the future royalty on mines will be advanced, say, from 1-14th to 1-12th, to cover the poor-rates, &c. Take, for instance, a mine which paid last year a royalty of 500l; there will then be deducted—Property tax, at 1s. 4d., 33l. 6s. 8d.; poor-rate, at 1s., 25l.; highway rate, at 3d., 6l. 5s.; church rate, at 3d., 6l. 5s.=70l. 16s. 8d.: leaving the sum of 429l. 3s. 4d. So that the rates will eventually come out of the pockets of the lessees, or mine adventurers. Will not that operate very much against the interest of mining in general? is a question to be in a great measure decided by the mining brokers; as the advance in the royalty will reduce the dividends, already too small, to a considerable extent.

Aberystwith, April 21.

THE ROTATING BUDDLE.

THE ROTATING BUDDLE.

Sir,-The notice of Mr. Zenner's patent has led to discussion which may produce much good for ore dressing. About a year since, I conceived a similar idea, but, from my residence in so remote a quarter of the country, was not induced to carry it out, except on a very small scale, and after the communications of Messrs. Eddy and Darlington, that the same plan is already in operation in Germany, I need only state what led me to the conclusions I arrived at. When trying to unite in my mind the shaking, or German hearth (percussion table), and Mr. Taylor's buddle, I soon arrived at a rotating motion, which I thought the more of as involving two powerful natural agencies—centrifugal and centripetal force. While the former would, of course, make the particles fly away, the latter would counteract that effect; the consequence being that the heavy particles fly off a shorter distance than the light ones. This action is facilitated by the flow of the water, which suspends the particles for a time, allowing them successively to settle according to their specific gravity. This is, I suppose, the proper and principal theory of the rotating buddle. I may avail myself of this opportunity of observing, that your notice of the inventions and improvements in machinery in Germany would prove highly interesting to your readers, and, in many instances, prevent useless discussion,—for, instance, the Oberharz rotating buddle was fully commented upon in most of the German journals more than two years since.

Tyndrum Mines, Orieff, N. B., April 25. may produce much good for ore dressing. About a year since, I con-Mines, Crieff, N. B., April 25.

CLEANSING ORE FOR SUBSEQUENT PICKING.

SIR,-I take this opportunity of making known to the readers of the Mining Journal a method of cleansing ore, when coming from under-Mining Journal a method of cleansing ore, when coming from under-ground for the purpose of picking. The system usually adopted is that of washing the ore upon a fixed iron grate, lying nearly horizontal in a stream of water, moving the ore to and fro by means of a hoe. This ope-ration requires a great force of water, which immediately it touches the ore flows through the grate. To economise and make more effectual use of the water, I have employed a rectangular wooden trough, about 10 ft. in length and 1 ft. high, on each side lined, inside, with sheet-iron to the height of 6 inches. The trough is more or less inclined, according to the quantity of water at command. The stream of water enters the trough at its higher end, and the ore is thrown in the centre of the trough. A tri-angular iron grate, formed as a hoe, and nearly fitting the angle of the trough, moves the stuff in such a manner that all the stones of a proper

* We are making arrangements for the publication of a periodical letter on the Scientific and Industrial Progress of Germany. We shall, of course, be glad also to neight any communications we may receive from correspondents.

size for picking are caught and thrown over the higher end of the trough size for picking are caught and thrown over the higher end of the troughton to the picking table, whilst most of the smaller ones, and all the slime, run through the bars of the hoe to the lower end of the trough. The effect of the water in cleansing and separating the stuff is surprising, and the quantity of work done gives decided superiority to the system. The reasons are so evident, that I need add no further explanation, except that the system is nearly the reverse of that ordinarily employed, where the grate is horizontal, and a fixture, whilst in my plan, the basis, which is the rectangular trough, is a fixture, and the hoe, which serves as a grate and a common hoe at the same time, is nearly exprendicular and movable.

the rectangular trough, is a fixture, and the hoe, which serves as a grate and a common hoe at the same time, is nearly perpendicular and movable. In order that the cleansed stuff may be well spread before the picking hands, a contrivance, formed by cutting a rectangular board, about 3 ft. in length diagonally, and joining the equal widths of each half at a right angle, is placed across the table, and extends to the trough; on this divider is laid a grate, through which any smaller stones which may have escaped the hoe fall. I introduced this very simple plan five or six months since, and can now recommend the arrangement for its speed, good effect, and economy.

C. H. Gustav Thost.

Tundrum Mines. Crieff. M. B., April 25.

conomy.
adrum Mines, Crieff, N. B., April 25.

THE RATING OF MINES.

Sin,—I have been much pleased to see the powerful arguments you have brought orward in support of the proprietors of mines against the threatened Act of Parlia-

noward in support of the proprietors of mines against the threatened Act of Parliament for rating mines other than coal to the relief of the poor; and I am much surprised that the miners in the North of England, and Alston Moor in particular, have as yet made no movement to prevent such a suicidal measure from becoming law. If the lessees of mines in Alston Moor will refer to their leases and take-notes, they will find that the lords of the respective manors very carefully bind the lessees to pay all rates and taxes now made, or "hereafter to be made;" so that the lessees will find the whole burden of this impost laid upon their shoulders, if, by their spathy, such a law is passed.—Carlisle, April 29.

A Poor Lessee.

SMELTING WITH PEAT CHARCOAL.

SIE,—In your Journal of Saturday last, there appeared a communication signed "Devonian," calling rather roughly upon me to explain by facts and figures what has been done with respect to smelting iron with peat fuel. If the writer will refer to my letter of April 5, he will find that it is given as a sort of continuation of Mr. Kemp's communication on the subject, in the Journal of the preceding week, and not as professing to enlighten the minds of her Majesty's lieges on the feasibility or practicability of producing iron with the fuel in question. The ignorance displayed by "Devonian" on the subject of iron metallurgy would be a sufficient excuse for my passing his communication over in silence, were it not that parties but slightly acquainted with the nature and properties of fuel may imagine that his "fact" of red ash peat "6 contains a considerable quantity of peroxide of iron, to which it owes its red colour, and scarcely a trace of sulphur," was a simple, unalloyed truth, instead of a right conclusion drawn from wrong premises. That peat yielding a red ash on its combustion contains a portion of iron, I will not dispute; neither will I quibble about the peroxide of iron being free from sulphur. But if "Bevonian" imagines that the iron in the peat is in the state of peroxide. I can assure him it is imagination only, and, therefore, shall leave him to his cogitations as to the existence or presence of sulphur in the fuel under consideration, just observing that sulphur is always present in such fuel. With respect to my seeming ignorance of what has really been done in England on,

iron in the peat is in the state of peroxide, I can assure him it is imagination only, and, therefore, shall leave him to his cogitations as to the existence or presence of sulphur in the fuel under consideration, just observing that sulphur is always present in such fuel.

With respect to my seeming ignorance of what has really been done in England on, I presume he means, the subject of iron smelting with peat fael, "Devonian" would have it believed that something had really been done, but he adduces not the alightest evidence in support of his hasty, and indeed I may say empty, inference; for his reference to the "small quantities of iron obtained by Sir F. Knowles with peat fuel merely as an experimentsum crusis (of the particulars of which I was made fully aware at the time by the honourable baronet himself), and, therefore, in effect, amounted to nil, so that the coast is quite clear for any party to bring the smelling of from with peat fuel into profitable action; and I will venture to repeat that there are but few difficulties in the way of doing so, none of which are insurmountable.

"Devonian" says, "the chief objection to it (peat) as a smelting fuel was found in the large per centage of ash, some varieties rising as high as 50 per cent., while the more favourable kinds were soldon under 20 per cent." From this statement readers would naturally infer that the writer was thoroughly, if not personally, acquainted with the experiments of Sir F. Knowles on the Dartmoor peat. But to me the reverse appears to be the fact, for Sir Francia-scaured me personally that the peat he used did not contain more than 5 per cent., of earthy residuum; but probably "Devonian" writes from representations only, and, therefore, has been a sort of victim to a delusion or a false report. Towards the conclusion of his letter he saya—"Mr. Rogers would render a real service by informing peatowners how this large proportion of earthy matter may be got vid of, or otherwise rendered innoxious in the smelting." Here we have a fair q

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

Sin,—Of this company I know nothing, but I feel an interest in its success. My object is to inform "A Subscriber," that if this company do extract any copper by electro-chemical action, they can extract the ultimate atom, provided the ore has given all its copper to the solution. This beautiful process I described in a paper sent to the Mining Journal, dated Dec. 29, 1840, and which was published in it. I use a single cell, and precipitate the copper on a cylinder of metallic copper.

Dolgelly, April 30.

ROBERT WALTER BYERS.

TREATMENT OF GOLD ORES.

TREATMENT OF GOLD ORES.

Sla,—There is promulgated in the Sun newspaper, of April 23, one of those flagitious communications on gold quest, which, in their false and deceptive character, have done so much mischief in the mining and money market. Now, Sir, when it is known beyond question that both of Mr. Low's attempts to smelt gold out of quartz have been the most signal, complete, and ridiculous failures, what are we to think of so barefaced an imposition on the already too greatly wounded public credulity and generosity as the communication in question? And what can we think of the conduct of the Editor of the Sun, who refuses to notice in any sort the reply courteous to so glaring and manifest an error?

On April 26, 1 forwarded to that journal a letter, stating the facts of the case, and although he has prolated and given force to a falsehood, yet will be not do the other thing. It remains to be seen whether the Mining Journal will be equally foriorn in its own province.

thing. It remains to be seen whether the Mining Journal will be equally fortorn in its own province.

Mr. Gibbs, civil engineer, by a prospectus (private, it is true), dated Feb. 29, 1856 (and yet under issue), expressly declares that Mr. Low's experiments have utterly failed, and the patent is without confidence. And we know, that whether Mr. Low used lead, or lead ore, as the metallis flux, tapping his furnace was ever and always equally abortive, nothing being produced but slag!

There is a person, upon whose veracity every dependance can be placed, expressly declares these facts, and that the 40 ozs. of gold lately cupelled from lead must have been "a pie." As I am preparing a work for the press touching on these subjects, I shall have to notice such delinquencies as those of the Sun newpaper, and of the gold experiments at the Ordnance Wharf, kotherhithe.

Many persons (mining capitalists) have brought my attention to these pretended results of Mr. Low, and requested my opinion. Do, Mr. Editor, set other wayward editors a better example; state the truth, as here given, and leave me to answer for it.—Milford Grove, Old Kent-road, April 30.

W. Rabley.

BRITISH MUTUAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

BRITISH MUTUAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sig.—Your correspondent, "W. F.," of Maybole, N. B., appeals to me through the last Mining Journal, to be informed "Why the 1500 shares allotted by the Quartz Rock Company have been so long withheld?" For the benefit of Mr. W. Franks, and the other holders of shares issued by the British Mutual Company, I can only state the facts of the case, in order to show that the default is not chargeable against myself nor the late Lord Erskine. The shares issued were in all 463, at 14. cach, besides 150 to six directors, who paid cash for them. In 1851, the British Mutual Company was dissolved, the directors having all withdrawn, except Lord Erskine, Mr. J. Franklin, and myself, the directors having paid 252, qualification.

Having on Oct. 23, 1851, obtained from Col. Frémont a renewed lease of the mining lands, I took the offices, 2%, Throgmorton-street, and proposed to form a new company, called the Quartz Rock, on the basis of that lesse. Mr. Alderman Ratrombe, and Alderman Carter, together with Lord Erskine and myself, became directors of the Quartz Rock, and at their first board meeting, Dec. 4, 1851, the three aldermen entered into a preliminary agreement with me and his lordship, to allot us 1500 shares of the new company's scrip, to defray the charges of promotion, and the other liabilities of the British Mutual Company, inclusive of the 465 shares issued, as aforesaid.

On Dec. 20, 1851, the Quartz Rock Company was announced, and they issued 21,000.

a aforesaid.

On Dec. 20, 1851, the Quartz Rock Company was announced, and they issued 21,000 hares in Feb., 1852; but previously (Feb. 3, 1852), the board exacted from Lord braking and myself a formal guarantee, as drawn by Mr. Dineley, their solicitor, exmerating them (the Quartz Rock directors) from the said liabilities, and at the same time a minute was entered on the books, ordering the allotment to Lord Erskine and

onerating them that state and the books, ordering the allotment to Loriu Labella time a minute was entered on the books, ordering the allotment to Loriu Labella T. H. Hardinge of 1500 free shares.

Pressed by claims from the British Mutual Company, we applied to the secretary and to the board for fulfillment of their contract, but our request was evaded, the payment having been postponed from time to time, on the plea of interference with the market, and the value of shares, &c.; until at length, being sued by several shares helders, and having had a bill in Chancery filed against us by Mr. Franklin, who was helders, and having that 500 shares so

ment having been postponed from time to time, on the plea of interference with the market, and the value of shares, &c.; until at length, being sued by several shareholders, and having had a bill in Chancery filed against us by Mr. Franklin, who was most unfairly extruded from the direction, I insisted on having the 1500 shares so conditioned for, but with no better success.

At the annual general meeting of the company, in May, 1854, claims were made by several British Mutual shares; but Alderman Carter then ridiculed the notion of giving shares at 10s, premium (see the Mining Journal report), or 50 per cent. more than the debt due, stating that the 1500 shares should be paid at par—that is, 14, per share. So much for expediency. Now the shares are at a discount (say, worth 5s.), 1500 would not pay the shareholders only.

Having ascertained, whilst attending board meetings, that the brokers, Carden and Whitchead, had marketed large amounts of script at high premiums, and that, between the months of May and Nov., 1853, 9510 shares in addition were sold by the secretary and Alderman Carter, at very large profits (none of which was credited to the company), I refused to sign any more scrip, unloss an account of those profits were exhibited to the board; and finding, also, that whilst I was a prey to proceedings both in law and equity, the aldermen still withheld the 1500 shares, although Lord Erskine and myself had performed our part of the overnant, I took possession of 1500 shares at § premium, but refused to pay me the proceeds. I appealed to Lord Erskine to pay off the British Mutual shareholders. That gentleman sold those shares at § premium, but refused to pay me the proceeds. I appealed to Lord Erskine, who, to gether with Mr. Waddell, the secretary, Mr. Dineicy, the solicitor, and Alderman to the company, the board would within a few days exonerate themselves of the debt so incurred, in a regular manner.

Relying on that guarantee, I at once surrendered the shares, but to this day no fulfilment of their a

Berkeley, by my order, handed to Mr. Waddell 350d., the proceeds of the 500 shares, but neither that small premium of 50l., nor the profits realised by the traffic of large numonuts sold at premiums varying from \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \), were ever accounted for to the Quartz Rock Company! To this day, the directors have not paid for the British Matual furniture, which is in their office, nor would they pay the quarter's reat prior to Christmas, 1851, incurred and paid by Mr. Hardinge.

It is known to the shareholders of the Quartz Rock Company that a sum of 3000l, was charged as promotion in the account returned to them at the annual general meeting for 1833, held in April, 1854. Who were the recipients of that sum? I demand an answer. The secretary (Mr. Waddell), though appointed by Mr. Hardinge, managed the whole of the dealings, in complicity with Alderman Carter and the solicitor alone; they settled the division of profits and losses, unknown to Lord Erskine or Mr. Hardinge, and his lordship, who died about a year ago, never received \(\frac{1}{1} \), from the company, nor one share more than the 100, for which both he and Hardinge paid, as their respective qualifications. Alderman Farncombe was merely a nominal director, as he attended only two meetings, one of which it was that ratifled the agreement for the said 1500 chares.

Whother the above detail accords with the Stock Exchange, or the civic, or the corporate system so handling schemes at market, deponent is not aware; but he knows that three aldermen were directors, and one other alderman the broker for the company; he knows that their agreement and piedge with him, and those who claim in conjunction with him (the British Mutual shareholders), remain unfulfilled; he knows, from published accounts by the company, that all the funds (above 60,000/c), have been exhausted, that the scheme is still afoot, and that new directors are in account to the Court of Chancery.—April 30.

PRACTICAL MINING.—WHY COPPER LODES OUT OF GRA

PRACTICAL MINING .- WHY COPPER LODES OUT OF GRA-NITE ARE UNPRODUCTIVE.

PRACTICAL MINING.—WHY COPPER LODES OUT OF GRANITE ARE UNPRODUCTIVE.

Sig.—"A Student's" enquiries, in last week's Journal, are, no doubt, fair and important, and it is to regretted that more of your correspondents do not study to enlighten the practical miners, many of whom, unfortunately, have not been blessed with sufficient education to explain their ideas on these subjects. Of course, no one can force talent into the mind of mun; but there are hundreds born under a thatched roof with noble minds, who are pulled, as it were, into the subterranean caverns of the earth, and there continue throughout their extrement. However, valuable that continue the cartinum of the subterranean caverns of the earth, and there continue throughout their extreme, however valuable that continue the continue throughout their extrement of the same opinion as himself; for when we look at the boundless spread of geology, and consider how wonderfully the lodes are formed by Nature in the bowels of the earth, it should cheek the pride and ambition of the most able practicul man. As for my own part, the more I use of the different strata, lodes, slides, &c., the more I am disposed to hear the opinion of others; and, indeed, the more I am convinced of my own inefficiency. However, I will gladly give my simple opinion "Why lodes more than two miles from granite are not productive," taking for granted your correspondent means copper and in lodes. I do not consider that clay-slate in itself can produce copper or tin; and should a lode be found dipping in the base of a granite tail from the granite, and without elvan dykes springing in an oblique direction from granite, but never without elvan dykes. In the Great United Mines, Wheal Squired, and Ting Tang, the lodes, if I mistake not, all underlie, and in an oblique direction, from the granite, but never without elvan dykes, lead to elva, slate the pride of productive three miles from granite, but never without elvan dykes. In the first of Linkinghout the productive three miles from granite

THE MAKE OF IRON AT BLAENAVON.

THE MAKE OF IRON AT BLAENAVON.

Sha,—In your Journal of last week some remarks appeared upon the increased make fing-tron at the Blaenavon Blast Furnaces, averaging 126 tons nearly per week, rom four blast furnaces, to end of March last. This is a large average make with old blast, if quality is attended to. In consequence of seeing this report, I am incomed to inform your readers that I was brought up from boyhood at the Blaenavon ron-Works, and served under that firm 19 years as stocktaker and six years as furnace manager. Six years ago, I made from the four furnaces, in a month, or four recks, ending March 39, 1859, 2120 tons of coid-blast pig-tron, being an average of 32 tons per week from each furnace, from the ore raised at the works, and no better an be had. If quantity were the object of the company, the above average might ave been increased. So much for the secret of furnace managing six years ago at its enable increased. So much for the secret of furnace managing six years ago at its enable from Works, without any pretensions to practical chemistry.

Wildon Iron-Works, Govilon, April 23.

Thos. Leadbetter.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINING JOURNAL. "Non nostrum tantas componere lites."

"Non nostrum tantas componere lites."

Sta,—Somebody said, or sung, that when spirits of my order (who are fated to wander ever—ever, on tireless wing) revisit their favourite haunts, it is just as well to give them a wide berth, clear hearth, and the use of a broom, so that they may tarn their elifn visitations to some account, and then vanish, good folks religiously adding the precatory aspiration, "and the sooner the better!" I have found the broom, but I confess there is present but very little of the mould of bygone days, the debris of jarring "philosophy," and none of the fragmentary evidence of that wassail-purgnacity which I have seen display itself in unseenily personality and retrainfaction; and then, on what am I to exercise my becom? I do not find even a creeping jeallousy permitted to weave its web on your letterpress. Ah, "Ops's "occupation 's all but gone! Alias! where are those warring souls who once were wont to fight in cloude, peppering each other with sublimated gossan, refined flockan, and the "greens?" But all this smacks of the rhapsody of Ossian, and there is no use walling for the departed—De mortuis nit nisi bonum. So, presto, to the capital of my chosen column!

ciouds, peppering each other with sublimated gossan, refined flocksn, and the "greens" Bat all this smacks of the rhapsody of Ossian, and there is no use walling for the departed—De morthis nil nisi bonum. So, presto, to the capital of my chosen column:

RATING OF MINES TO THE POOR.—Mr. W. Vernon Venables, whom I recognise as a most valuable "utility," and to whose admirable correspondence the community is deeply indebted, departs, however, from the sensible tenor of his way, in basarding a hope that, and putting the query whether this matter is to be adjusted upon the basis "of fair dealing between man and man!" I nawer—No, decidedly no—not a bit of it. Such a thing must not be thought of. Pooh! did any one ever hear of so haleyon an occurrence! Why, the very importance of the question—its very nature—precludes the possibility of such a solution in committee. Do not delude yourselves, my too confiding friends; expect nothing, and you will not be disappointed. For myself, I have no confidence in the committee chosen. The only credit attached to it is, it is not worse, or much worse, than other committees. No doubt they are all honourable men, and, as members of social life, good men. Granted; but I hold their legislative capacity in very little estimation, and their disinterestedness on this occasion in less. True, Sir Charles Lemon may well claim exemption from censure, on the ground of heedlessness and spathy. He is a true friend to the mining interest, and I regret to see him, for its sake, among the cabalists. Were he to disassociate himself from them, I should be content to make him the arbiter of this important question; but if he will give them the light of his countenance, he must expect to share those shadows which, in murky density, are gathering around them. No; there is no disguising the fact—the mining interest is not fairly represented—worse till, it is misrepresented. But it is consoling to know that a dissolution of Parliament is at hand—a dissolution there will be: I heard a privay councilior m

SMELTING WITH PEAT CHARCOAL.—"Devonian" is irate with Mr. S. B. Rogers.
To the United Kingdom this subject is one of vital interest, and the suggestion that it should be debated with temper and good feeling is not out of place.
THE MINERS ELECTRO-CHESTICAL RESPECTION COMPANY.—A letter, by "A Practical Chemist and Metaliurget," treats here of the scale return in the labeau pace, be a more unclined to quarter with men than with measures in the labeau pace, be a more unclined to quarter with men than with measures in the labeau pace, be a guide to his future earch after the philosopher's some.

PRACTICAL MINE MANAGENET.—"Censor" indites his comments with a bold and master hand—let him continue them. The absence of "Ops" can never be justly deplored while such a correspondent inscribes his same on the roster of the Journal. MINEM MANAGENET.—"Censor" indites his comments with a bold and master hand—let him continue them. The absence of "Ops" can hatthew Francis or Nr. A. Francis would favour us with their views in the matter of royalties, &c., in the Principality. They would valuably tend to the evidence it will be necessary in the Principality. They would valuably tend to the evidence it will be necessary in the principality. They would valuably tend to the evidence it will be necessary in the principality. They would valuably tend to the evidence it will be necessary in the principality. They would valuably tend to the evidence it will be necessary to be not the principality. They would valuably tend to the evidence it will be necessary to be not the principality. They would valuably tend to the evidence it will be necessary to be not the principal tendence to the propose of the Principal accuse. The principal cause to t Brief 30.

SCHEMES FOR SUPPLYING PARIS WITH ENGLISH COAL.

Sia,—The fact that the production of coal in France has been quintupled since 1820, and that the importation has increased nearly twentyfold in the same period, and yet the supply continues totally inadequate to meet the demand, has led to the formation of two companies, the one French and the other English, for the purpose of supplying Paris with English coals, by means of through lines of steam communication, or such other means as may be deemed most desirable. The English company propose carrying Yorkshire coals in iron steamers from Grinaphy to Havre, and thence to Paris by railway, at a total estimated cost of 14. 10s. 3d. per ton, or at 4s. 4d. per ton below the present price of lielgian coal. The French company, on the other hand, advocate a through line of steamers, built so as not to draw more than 3 feet of water when passing up the Scine, and propose to build to be 36 seamers, that of the standard of 15.00. Seath, and carrying 10 km of coals: the length of 15.00. Seath, and carrying 10 km of coals: the length of 15.00. Seath, and carrying 10 km of coals: the length of 15.00. Seath, and carrying 10 km of coals: the length of 15.00. Seath, and carrying 10 km of coals: the length of 15.00. Seath, and carrying 10 km of coals: the length of 15.00. Seath, and carrying 10 km of coals: the length of 15.00. Seath, and carrying 10 km of coals: the length of 15.00. Seath, and carrying 10 km of coals: the length of 15.00. Seath, and carrying 10 km of 15.00. Seath, and the length of 15.00. Seath, and the trade of that district, and carry the remaining 500 direct to Paris, a distance of 125 geographical miles, the drawn of 15.00. Seath, and the length of 15.00. Seath, and the length of 15.00. Seath, and the length of 15.00. Seath, and the lengt

Meetings ut Mining Companies.

GREAT POLGOOTH MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Old Broad treet, on April 26, Mr. P. D. Hanow in the chair.
Mr. FOLLERS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the mi-

The Chairman said the committee of management had abstained from making any report on this occasion, as they really had nothing to communicate beyond what was contained in the report of the agents, which the secretary would now read; after which he should be glad to answer any questions relative to.

Mr. Foulkes then read the following report, from the agents:—

which he should be glad to answer any questions relative to it.

Mr. Fourkes then read the following report, from the agents:—

April 21.—Since our last report the engine-shaft has been sunk and completed to the 126; and it being important that this level should be opened with the greatest dispatch, we did not stop to cut the usual plat, but commenced driving both east and west; the eastern end has been driven about 8 fms., the lode is poor; the western end has been driven about 6 fms., the lode is large and promising, but for the present poor: both ends being out of the way, we have commenced cutting the plat. It is desirable to continue both these ends.—the eastern one to open out the tin ground in that direction; and the western one to lay open the lode which remains unworked below the 66, as far west as Taylor's shaft, which the appearances in the level fully warrant. The tin referred to as having been cut at the shaft about three months since, disappeared almost as quickly, and apparently without cause, as it came in; it lasted only about 7 ft. in depth, and it remains yet to be proved whether this lode is still to the north of the little elvan or not; but this we shall prove as early as possible. The 116 has been driven south through the elvan 8 fms., where we met with the lode heaved back according to anticipation; for about 4 fms. east it was small and poor; it is now driven shout he lode has been gradually opening to its present size, about 5 feet wide, and worth about 5 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks; this shows the importance of the lode south of the elvan. The lode in the 116, north of the elvan, when last taken down, was worth 4 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks; and we have now about 4 fms. deuded; we find tin on the back, and it looks very promising. The 106 is anow driven should first, en pron, and we are now rising in the back to communicate with a winze going down under the 96, which must be done before we can set the ground on tribute. The western end has been driven 12 fms. west of cross-cut; the lode

Balance against mine _______ £ 324 14 4

There were no liabilities against the mine, and the available assets amounted to 22684. 17s. 1d.

22681. 178. 1d.

The Chairman said they would see from the report and accounts that their position was not so satisfactory as they could wish, and were led, for the last three months, to expect. They had still the old story of the clvans, and the produce had been about 2 tons, computed at 1004, less than in the previous quarter. It would seem that they had not yet come to the end of the reserves, but they were still assured by the agents that their expectations would be realised. There was one thing which, perhaps, it might be satisfactory to know—Mr. Allender, one of their colleagues, had thought it advisable that some one clee should report on the mines, and entered into an arrangement with Capt. Thomas, who had made a very careful inspection, and whose report, he was happy to say, went to confirm those of their own agents; it was on the table, and would be now read.

Mr. Foll-king they read the report of them. Thomas as follows.

Mr. FOULKES then read the report of Capt. Thomas, as follows—

and would be now read.

Mr. Fourkes then read the report of Capt. Thomas, as follows—

April 22.—According to your request, on Thursday and two following days I inspected the Great Polgooth Mine, and beg to hand you my report of the same. The now engine shaft is completed to the 126 fm. level. I examined the lode in the end of the shaft above the bottom for some fathoms, and find it poor, or on an average low work for tin; at the bottom of the shaft a love the bottom for some fathoms, and find it poor, or on an average low work for tin; at the bottom of the shaft a love of good quality for a short length. The 126 is driven east of shaft about 9 fms.; the lode, so far a sopened on in this level, has been disordered by the elvan course, and is not of much value, but I would recommend driving this level a few fathoms further east, and cross-cut to the south part. The end west of shaft is driven about 7 fms.; in this level the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and has a kindly appearance; although at present producing but little tin, I think, while the lode in this end continues large and healthy, that good hopes may be entertained that improvements will take place; and if this large lode hopes may be entertained that improvements will take place; and if this large lode hopes may be entertained that improvements will take place; and if this large lode hopes may be entertained that improvements will take place; and if this large lode hopes may be entertained that improvements will take place; and if this large lode hopes may be entertained that improvements will take place; and if this large lode hopes may be entertained that improvements will take place; and if this large lode in this end continues large and healthy, that good hopes may be entertained that improvements will take place; and if this large lode in this end continues to the adventurers. The 116, north of elvan, is driven well to the adventurers. The 116, north of elvan, is driven well and taken down a little behind the end is producing work of low quality.

the new mine. The subject then dropped, and on the motion of the Chareman the reports and se-

Some discussion arose on the advisability of receiving regular reports from the mine; and after the re-election of the committee, votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman, committee, and secretary, and the meeting separated.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Messrs. Cress, 17, Gracechurch-street, on Monday,—Mr. RANKING in the chair.

17, Gracechurch-street, on Monday,—Mr. Ranking in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and the minutes of the last meeting were also read and confirmed.

Mr. Rawlings then read the joint report of Captains Hollow and Quintrell, and a separate report from Captain Hollow, giving explanations and details; the principal item of which was the driving of the 30 fm, level east on the south lode, which both recommended not driving for the present, but which Captain Hollow, in his separate report, explained might be resumed with great chance of success when the southern part of the mine becomes remunerative.

Capt. Hoskins stated that it was driven under a special agreement with the lord, in consideration of which the dues were reduced from i-15th to 1-20th. He (Capt. Hoskins), in order to effect a reconciliation of the shareholders, tendered his resignation. A proposition was made by a Sharkholders to reinstate Capt. Chappell (who had been previously discharged), but was not carried.

Mr. Rawlings proposed that a committee of six be elected to choose a captain, three to be chosen from each section of shareholders, and in case of disagreement a seventh was to be called in to decide. The functions of this committee to cease after the appointment shall have been made.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman then terminated the proceedings.

deordial vote of thanks to the Chairman then terminated the proceedings.

GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of the ompany, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, Mr. READ in the chair.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,

Mr. R.A. O. MANUEL (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The Charlman said they had two reports, which were of a very satisfactory character; and he was happy to assure them that his firm belief was, although they had a long lane, they were at length finding the turning.

Mr. Manuel then read the following reports:—

April 26.—Horewith I beg to enclose a draft for the carriage of copper ores from Mesers. Sins. Willyams, and Co., also drafts from Mesers. Williams, Forster, and O., and Mesers. Vivita and Sous, illicovies, a letter addressed to the committee of magment of Great Crumis Mine, St. Austell, which I expect to be a draft making the acmine. The prospects of the mine are very good work has been broken from the interest of the mine are very good work has been broken from the interest of the mine are very good work has been broken from the interest of the mine are very good work has been broken from the interest of the mine are very good work has been broken from the interest of the mine are very good work has been broken from the cross-cut on this lode should. We have cat another lode in the north cross-cut from Daniel's shaft (adit level); the lode is very small, but contains ore of a very first more than the origin shaft (adit level); the lode is very small, but contains ore of a very first week larger going down. Most of the pitches are looking very well on the middle lode, about 10 fns. west, where we have a lode about 2 lett wide, containing good work, as to dive a cross-cut north from Hamash's ability in the T. without it will be necessary to dive a cross-cut north from Hamash's ability in the T. without it will be necessary to dive a cross-cut north from Hamash's ability in the T. without it will be necessary to dive a cross-cut north from Hamash's ability in the T. without it will be necessary to dive a cros

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Wright, one of the auditors, had been over the

and found them correct.

Mr. Whight said the accounts were made up in the most straightforward maner, and every thing appeared to be done economically; but, in order to give more time to audit them, he would suggest that the half-yearly meetings should be held in its middle of May and November.

The Chairman explained that at present they were bound to hold the meetings in April and October, and as the cost-sheets for the previous months are only received about the 20th of the months named, it afforded only a few days for making up and auditing the accounts, much to the inconvenience of the auditors.

Mr. Watour then read a statement of accounts for five months, to the Sist March, from which the subjected is considered.

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Mr. Wriohr was of opinion it would be useless to have quarterly hereast they could talk about dividends.

The reports and accounts were then quanimously adopted.

Mr. Whiohr said, as the funds were rather low, he wished to move a resolutional theorem in the committee of management to receive the full amount due on the new shares, and pay interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the advance.

Mr. Linknern remarked that at the present time the committee were compelled in provide funds to carry on the mine.

Mr. Shirrow seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried. Another resolution was also adopted, authorising the committee to forfeit the new shares in arrear of the second call; a fourth having been made, which, in some instances, had not been responded to.

After some discussion, as to the damage done to the mine by the Cernwall Railwij

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as we interest from some worki be bot any n rent f In t bonat still to mine, It app pared presen The quaurifer

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estting through the property, a resolution was passed authorising the committee to take such proceedings against that company as they might be advised. The Chairman and Mr. England were unanimously re-elected directors; and Mr. wright, auditor, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

WALLER GOLD MINIMALER.

The adjourned meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, resham House, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday,

Mr. Torrers in the chair.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday,

Mr. Torrews in the chair.

The Chairman said, as Chairman of the committee, he regretted not being able to give them a written report, but the time had been so short, and circumstances so altered from day to day, that they were unable to prepare such a document. It might be remembered that they were appointed for a special purpose—the raising additional capital to work the mines, and they had been highly successful in their efforts. Out of 49,000 shares intended to be issued, 30,500 had been alphied for, but they could not allot them until one week from the present meeting. Taking, in round numbers, that 400 had not been applied for by adventurers resident in this country, but which was fally expected to be done in a few days, there were only 3300 shares unallotted, so that they might consider the additional capital fully paid up.

Mr. Thoursoos observed that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, they were compelled to defer the full allotment for a week from this time.

The Chairman said the shareholders applying had had their full allotment, and the amount already paid in was upwards of 1100%.

Mr. Henkage: The banking account was only opened on Friday last, so that they might look forward with confidence that the whole amount would be paid up.

Mr. Hudson, in answer to a question by a shareholder, said all the American companies were chartered, and that it would be desirable for the directors to be the trunstes of the company: the title to the property will in future be in the company by its corporate name.

The Chairman said the next business was the appointment of a board of directors:

panes were caused, and that a would be desirable to the directors, the title to the property will in future be in the company by its corporate name.

The Charamax said the next business was the appointment of a board of directors; the functions of the committee had ceased, and as the directors had all retired, it was accessary a new board should be formed.

Mr. Hussox considered it would be better to appoint a managing director, who would devote his time to the interest of the company, and visit the mines periodically, to check accounts, and see the wishes of shareholders carried into effect.

Mr. Thompsox was of opinion that if the directors were appointed, matters in detail ought to be left to them.

Mr. Hawkase reminded the meeting that the responsibility of the board must only date from the present time, as they had nothing to do with the former proceedings of the company.

After some discussion, Mesars. Torrens, Heneage, Hudson, Thompson, and Sir T. Roberts, Bart., were unanimously elected directors; and it was suggested that the Chairman and Mr. Hudson should proceed to the mine, for the purposes of arranging the liabilities, and placing the property in working order.

Mr. Sablens proposed, and Mr. Custris seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee.

The Chairman and committee.

The Chairman and committee.

THE MINES OF WEST CARBERY, COUNTY CORK.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN IRELAND.]

Some four or five years ago there was scarcely a piece of mineral ground from Skib-Some four or five years ago there was scarcedy a piece of mineral ground from Skib-beren to the Misen Head but was taken up as mining setts, numerous companies, as well as the mines, are "noa est." It may, therefore, be of service to the mining interest in freiand to make a few remarks on this important subject. It would appear, from the small amount of work done in the mines, and the large amount of capital by some means completely absorbed, that the object was to traffic in shares, instead of working mines in a proper and legitimate manner. The following remarks, it should be borne in mind, are not intended to reflect on the character of any individual, or any mine in particular, but rather to enquire into the cause of such numerous appa-rent failures.

be borne in mind, are not intended to reflect on the character of any individual, or any mins in particular, but rather to enquire into the cause of such numerous apparent failures.

In the mountainous district of Ballydehob many veins of grey copper ore and expensed of copper occur, and traces of ancient workings, attributed to the Danes, are still to be seen. About four miles cast of Ballydehob operations were some years since commenced, at a place called Roaring Water, which was also the name of the mine, and which has recently been changed to the more pleasing name of LEMORLOON. It appears from late reports that seven lodes have been discovered, and the ore prepared for market is on the quay ready for shipment. The number of operatives at present employed in exploratory works consist, it seems, of two miners and captain. The parts found in the mine having been pronounced by eminent authorities to be surfierous, a gentleman was induced to erect machinery for reducing the ore to a proper size for amalgamation; the quantity, however, falling short, the party was obliged to borrow a supply from a neighbouring mine, out of which, I was informed, about 2 tons of copper ore was selected, and is now on the quay at Leigheloon Mine, ready for shipment. I am also informed that not a ton of or has been raised during the present working of Leigheloon Mine.

Near the village of Ballydehob a mine was opened some 30 years ago by the late Colonel Hall, and worked profitably; but owing to a misunderstanding with the lord of the land, Colonel Hall abandoned the concern. Recently, however, the mine was again taken up, and worked under the name of the South Colonel Hall abandoned the concern. Recently, however, the mine was again taken up, and worked under the name of the South Cons Silver Ann Corper Minuse Conarsy, with a capital of 20,000l, which soon made itself wings and flew away, and the result is that the mine, plant, ore, &c. have been sold for a mere trifle. About four miles south-west of Ballydehob is the extensive Au

parchase of scool.

North of Coosheen Mine, a trial has been made at LATTER MINE, which is situate at the north side of Mount Gabriel. Some promising copper lodes, I understand, have been found, which are considered to be a fair speculation. The superficial working produced several tons of copper ore, and arrangements are being made to work the mine in a proper manner.

produced several tons of copper ore, and arrangements are being made to work the mine in a proper manner.

Dreinland of the Bargoon Barytes, is about a mile north of Latter Mine. Considerable quantities of barytes have been raised from this mine, but the price of the article in its rough state being only about 22s, per ton, delivered in Liverpool, it is a question, after deducting the cost of raising, carriage, and freight, if the concern can pay its way. The miners employed, it is reported, have not been regularly paid their wages during the last three months.

About 16 miles west of the Ballydehob district are situate the mines of Irish Consols, Carbery Weet, Kiliburry. Distrode, Brow Head, Mizen Head, and Crookhaven. Lassa Cossons, was divided into 30,000 shares of 1. each, paid up, making a capital of 30,000. This mine was very favourably reported upon by learned captains from Invon and Corowall, and also by London brokers; its produce was mil, and the company is, or ought to have been, wound-up long since. The sum obtained by the promoters of this scheme would probably form a curious item charged to the unfortunate shareholders.

noters of this scheme would probably form a curious item charged to the unfortu-ate harhcholders.

Cabber West Silver and Copper Mixing Company was, it appears, divided into 8,000 shares of 10s. each, representing a capital of 15,000. This mine was also fa-ourably reported upon by scientific men from the other side of the water. A few poles were dug in the slate rocks, and nothing found, and the company, it appears, lashed its labours at the Nag's Head-court.

Killarry Mine was a private speculation, and the lode, it is said, presents a fa-corable appearance.

beauty Misk was a private speculation, and the lode, it is said, presents a fabilia specarane.

EMDEM MISK makes its first appearance in 2000 shares, 11. paid, and in the dist of mines 3s, per share is said to have been paid. Its next appears in the read list in 14,000 shares, 11. paid, and dividends 3s, per share. The last appears a under the head of mines which have sold ores, in 14,000 shares, 11. paid, and idends. To those unacquainted with the mysterious practices of the projectors nainds. To those unacquainted with the mysterious practices of the projectors are such things, no doubt, are as clear as possible. The shipment of the last of ore from this mine requires a passing remark; it consisted, it seems, of 76 tons; as were sold, and 46 tons, report says, would not sell, the carriage and freight leb to Swansca cost 12s, per ton, the quality of the copper ore in general being inferior. Another cargo has recently been shipped, to be operated upon, it is for gold.

When Miss heing a revisate appealation, the amount of canital subscribed is

for gold.

WHEAD MINE being a private speculation, the amount of capital subscribed is

Nown. Operations are being carried on on a small scale, and it is reported in

alliy that if the mine were worked in a spirited manner it would become a

Concern.

the locality that if the mine were worked in a spirited mainter it would consider plying concern.

MIEEE HEAD MINE was started with a capital of 10,0001, "that is, 20,000 shores of 10s. each. Very little of the capital, it appears, found its way into the mine, and it is the opinion of competent authorities, that if 10,0001, had been applied to the working of the mine, it would have led to profitable results.

Chooking with MINE was divided into 1300 shares of 101. each, forming a capital of 15,0001. A considerable amount of work has been done in this mine, steam-engine, crushers, &c., erected, and extensive surface works. Operations have ceased for some time, and it is strange that the shareholders, after expending so much capital, do not 20 we text the value of the mine. hers, &c., erected, and extensive sur, and it is strange that the shareho test the value of the mine.

The capital subscribed to work eight mines appears to be 128,000%.—viz., Leighbery West, 13,000*l*.; Dourdoc, 14,000*l*.; Mizer Head, 10,000*l*.; Crobsry West, 13,000*l*.; Dhurdoc, 14,000*l*.; Mizer Head, 10,000*l*.; Crookhaven, 15,000*l*. From these figures, the important questions to be ascertained are, How much of the capital was actually expended in working these eight mines? How much found its way into the pockets of promoters and brokers? What became of it, or was it really subscribed? I presume that no man in a sane state of mind would for a moment suppose that a tithe of 123,000*l*. was ever expended in the mines; and the public should be made aware that Irish mines are not failuren, and that the concerns properly conducted yield or turns, and are a safe investment for capital; but it is the spurious concerns, jobbers, and claptrap companies that have been the bane and curse to the mining interest of Ireland.

MARHLITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, an action was brought by Messrs. Thomas and Co., who are machine-makers and engineers at Carnaryon, to recover the price of certain goods, supplied by them to be Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake Copper Mining Company, and it was sought to make Mr. Clark liable as a shareholder in that undertaking. The defence was, that Mr. Clark was not a shareholder in the proper acceptation of the term; that, although he did hold some shares in the company, yet they conferred on him no pecuniary advantages, inasmuch as he held them as a species of trustee; that he was not a registered shareholder, and, if he were so, his name had been placed on the register without his authority. During the trial, much time was occupied in the discussion of legal some years of the content of the conten

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL NEPTUNE.—This mine is situate in the parish of Perran, and comprises a very extensive sett, upwards of a mile in length, on the course of several lodes. About the year 1810, the principal lode in the mine was discovered by an adit commenced from the cliff, and in less than 12 months afterwards, with an outlay of only about 20001, it paid large profits out of the ore raised from this lode alone. In ten years, the returns of ore from this single lode amounted to from 330,0001, to 400,0021, out of which the adventurers received large dividends, notwithstanding the standard of copper was only about two-thirds of what it is at present, and has been for some time past, and the dues were then double what they now are. The mine was suspended in consequence of disputes between the shareholders and one of the then lords, which ended in a Chancery suit, and eventually caused the mine to be abandoned. The promoters estimate that, in a very short time, with a comparatively trifling outlay and good management, the mine may be brought into a state of productiveness, as a considerable quantity of ore ground remains to be taken away on tribute, as soon as the water is pumped out. The property adjoins Wheal Charlotte, a well-known dividend mine, in which very valuable discoveries have recently been made. It is divided into 6000 shares of 21, 10a, each, deposit 16, per share. The committee of management and agents to be chosen by the sharcholders, and the mine to be conducted under the most approved mining rules and regulations. In the meantine, Mr. W. P. Pault, solicitor, Plymouth, is appointed treasurer proteen., and Mr. E. S. Codd, of 76, Cornhill, secretary.

Wheal Sidney (Plympton) continues to improve, and during the last

Mr. E. S. Codd, of 70, Cornnil, secretary.

WHEAL SIDNEY (Plympton) continues to improve, and during the last two months has made a profit from very recent discoveries. Much larger returns may be expected as the improved portions of the lode become more available. The tin is of excellent quality, having made \$11. los, per ton at the last sale. The mine has ample water-power, and is held under 1-18th dues, and other favourable circumstances.

Apple water-power, and is held under 1-18th dues, and other favourable circumstances.

Great Wheal Vor United.—We have to congratulate the share-holders in these extensive mines upon one of the most important discoveries that has taken place since the commencement of their re-working. In extending a cross-cut south from Wheal Metal shaft, a south lode has been intersected, and although it has been only extended into the lode 2 ft. 6 im., it is valued for that distance at 70l. per fm. This discovery will not only give the shareholders an immediate increased value to their property, but is highly significant of the correctness of the statements made by the promoters of this company of the value of the many side lodes in this gignatic undertaking.

to their property, but is highly significant of the correctness of the statements made by the promoters of this company of the value of the many side lodes in this gignile undertaking.

GGOGWYDDYSC, OR THE WITCHES' CAVE.—In the Park, near to the town of Machynlieth, is a deep pit, known by the above name, attached to which are many legrends of ghosts, hobgobilins, and fairies; and occasionally pranks have been played off on old crones and timid maidens as they passed at night, so that the road has been shunned as haunted. The seene has, however, changed in one short week; and however it might be shunned after nightfall, it is the great attraction of the neighbourhood by day. An active miner, Morris Williams, conceiving this to be an old Roman work, applied for a take-note to Sir Watkin W. Wynne, which being promised, he commenced, with the aid of Mr. Weston, a gentleman residing in the town. As the water was reduced, they came to some woodwork, and an old shaft, about 18 feet deep, also timbered; but, owing to the obstructions and danger attending the getting the water out of it, it was resolved to drive a level upon it. This level is now in progress upon the course of a fine lode, from which there have already been taken some fine stones, rich in silver and copper. At the foot of the work flows the little stream called Nanty-r-Arian, or the Silver River, a name, doubtless, given from the knowledge, in days of old, of the precious metal through which it flowed, though, till now, its origin has been long unknown. The quiet town of Machynllich has been roused into a state of unusual excitement by this unexpected discovery.

THE GARDETTE MINING COMPANY.—This mine is in the mountain of tille Gardette, situated above the hamlet of that name, in the commune of Villiard Eymont. It rises 1299 metres above the level of the «ca, and 559 metres above the Bourg d'Oisans; it is at its base perpendicular for more than 290 metres. It has been long unknown to minralogists and geologists, and is now admitted to be an establishe

FOREIGN MINES.

The Alten Mining Association have their mining report from March 22 to April 8: At Rapas, the stopes on Labouehere's lode continue to look promising; but, owing to the temporary failing off in the quality of the 30 stope easterly, together with the long Easter holidays, the produce has been less than we had anticipated; on the whole, the prospects are not deterior atch.—Old Mink: We have suspended the tutwork in Bergmester's working for the time, and set most of the ground on tribute, hoping thereby to keep up the returns until more ground is opened up in the eastern part of the mine. The lode is rather improved in the upper east stope, which now yields full 4 tons per fm.; the lower one looks much as usual. The prospects in the tramroad level continue encouraging; the lode is about 4 feet wide, and yields good stones of ore occasionally. In the shallow level east, and winze sinking under it, there is no change to note since last reported. For the same reasons as assigned at Raipas, together with many of the tutworkmen having been engaged at the smelting-house during the month, the returns are rather less than they, under other circumstances, would have been.—UNITED MINES: In the 50, under Woodfall's, the ground appears more settled and congenial, and the lode equally as promising as last reported.—MICHELL'S: The ground in the new adit is rather more favourable than before; otherwise there is no change. The tributers have taken their pitches again, and we expect, from present appearances, the returns will be about the usual quantity. The following is the estimated produce for March.—

Raipas 5 140

Old Mine 5 5 5 1440

United Mines Michell's..... .. 144 7-41

Ing satisfactorily.—L. LINDEN.

The Mariquita Company have advices, of which the following is an abstract:—Santa Ana Mines for Feb.: Cost, \$2365; returns, \$10,839. With regard to the returns for March, it is stated, "I am sorry to say that the dry weather and the feasts will cause our returns for the present month to be much lower than they otherwise would have been."—Marmator Mines for Jan.: Cost, \$12,702; returns, \$10,472.

"From the exceedingly dry weather during the last two months, it has been impossible to get sufficient gold together for the usual fortnightly convoy."—Purima Mines: No profit and loss account received.

sible to get sufficient gold together for the usual fortnightly convoy."—Purima Minns: No profit and loss account received.

The United Mexican Mining Association have a despatch from the chief commissioner, dated Guanaxuato, March 27, from which the following is extracted: Jeaus Marla.—The operations in this mine continue to give eathsicatory results. The new shaft has reached a depth of 145 varas, and only 78 varas remain to communicate with the lower workings by the level of San Juan, and which desirable object I expect will be attained before the termination of the present year, or by the end of October or beginning of November. In the works of exploration we have continued to meet with ore of good quality; indeed, a continued improvement has been manifested in that respect as well as in the quantity, more especially in the pozo of Dolores; at the same time, the expenses have augmented, and I have deemed it expedient to stop the operations in the pozos of San Hilario and San Francisco, until the communication with the new shaft may enable us to extract the ore and tepetate (refuse) in a more economical runner. Since my last report, the extraction has averaged 160 cargas weekly; it will probably be less, from the discontinuance of the workings in San Francisco and San Hilario.

La Trintoan.—No material change has taken place in this mine since my last report upon it: 2% varas have been driven in the cross-cut of San Rafael, and the lode passed through without any favourable appearance; 2% varas in San Pablo; 4 varas in Dolores (a new frenct); and 1% varas in the reservoir of the shaft: in all, 10% varas. Aft. Furber is now driving to the south, where as yet no speculative works have been carried on; and from the frente of Dolores, which is driven in the softer rock outside

the vein, be purposes, at a distance of 25 or 30 varas, to drive a cross-cut through the lode. The buscones have continued in the upper workings, and a small sale took place yesterday to the amount of \$152, which is the only one since my last report, of the 14th lnst.

Finances in Mexico.—The usual monthly statement of receipts and expenditure, brought down to the 22d inst., shows a balance in hand of \$1134-35, subject to liabilities. I have drawn (by this mail) a set of three bills for 30004, sterling in favour of Mesers. McCalmont, Grieves, and Co., upon the directors in London. The amount in the hands of the agents in Mexico on March 31 was \$2671-09.

QUICKSLEVER.—The price of this article continues at \$64 per quintal for cash, and \$66 with six months' credit. Our present stock is as follows:—In store 100 flasks containing 7500 lbs.; in use at Delores, 4043 lbs. 2 oss.—11,543 lbs. 2 oss.

The bacterials of Dolores is employed in the beneficio of the ores of Jesus Maria.

ZACATECAS CLAIMS.—The late state of the country had prevented the Government from redeeming its pledig relative to the promised renewal of payment, but in consequence of the recent political events, the company's agents at the capital had been urged by the chief commissioner to prosecute the interests of the association speedily.

The Mexican and South American Mining Company have advices from their smelting establishments in Chili, by the Magdalens. On March 15 a very heavy rain fell, which lasted the whole of that and the three following days, without intermission—an occurrence which forms quite an event in a country were drought forms its most striking feature. This heavy fall has done considerable local damage, but its most striking feature. This heavy fall has done considerable local damage, but its most striking feature. This heavy fall has done considerable local damage, but its most striking feature. This heavy fall has done considerable local damage, but its most striking feature. This heavy fall has done considerable local damage,

300 tons of copper regulus.

The Royal Santiago Company have advices to April 1, from Mr Morris:—Nothing has been done in the 70 west since last reported on, the water being in, and the hands employed assisting in fixing the pit-work. The 62 west, on south lode, is worth 1 ton per fm. In the 55 west, on south lode, they are taking down some of the country; the lode is to the north of the present end. The stopes in the back of this level east are producing 2 tons per fm. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 4 has improved, and is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 44 has improved, and is worth 2 tons per fm. The break is feet wide, the lode and ground to timber, and they are carrying the gunnies 16 feet wide, the lode and branches producing 6 tons of ore per fathom. There is more lode still standing to the north and south, but they are unable to cut through it, as all their time is required to secure the other part. The stopes in the bottom, though not so good as in the end, will yield 4 tons per fm. The lode in the 22 west appears to be disordered, but the stratum is similar to what they had in the 32, previous to cutting the ore. At Angelita, the lode in the adit level east is worth 1 ton per fm. They have been stoping east and west from the rise in back, and find the lode from 2 to 3 feet wide, but poor, In the back it is worth 2 tons per fm. They have suspended stoping here, and put the men to stope west of shaft, where the lode will produce 2 tons per fathom. At Thompson's, the ground is favourable for driving, but little has been done, in consequence of fixing the pitwork in Taylor's shaft. Ore raised, 61 tons; precipitate, 3.

The Wildberg Mining Company have advices to April 26. The lode in

The Wildberg Mining Company have advices to April 26. Th No. I sink will now produce 2½ tons of silver-lead ore per fm. In the W in the Blumengang sink, the ends driving north and south are producing a tons of silver-lead ore per fm.

in the Blumengang sink, the ends driving north and south are producing about a plant tons of silver-lead ore per fin.

The Wheal Jamaica Copper Company have forwarded despatches to Messrs, Wilson, Peck, and Co., of Liverpool, from which we extract the following:— In adit No.1, we are at present engaged in sinking on the course of the shoot of ore in Sell's stopes, and which is looking well as we proceed. In Schute's stopes the lode is looking equally as well as last reported. The lode in the end of the 50 is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with a fine branch of ore (9 in. wide) in the bottom; we are driving this end by six native labourers. We have commenced to sink the shaft below this level by eight white men; the ground is very good for sinking, and we have a bunch of fine yellow ore (from 4 to 5 in thick) in the bottom. At Airey Mount, there is no particular alteration. We are at present engaged in carrying down the ore from the 50, which we are packing and marking separate from the other oze. Up to this date (April 8), upwards of 53 tons of ore have been sent from the mine to Retreat, and more than 100 barrels are now on the wharf at Old Harbour. The shipment will be larger than we at first expected. Mr. Sawkins, the geologist, was at Portland, examining and surveying the mines of the Rio Grande Mining Company in that purish.

The Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mining Company have advices from Capt. W. Tregoning, dated April 3:—Since the English miners have been here the level law been deterned to the colon, which we have been the ground to lode, which

mining and surveying the mines of the Rio Grande Mining Company in that purish. The Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mining Company have advices from Capt. W. Tregoning, dated April 3:—Since the English miners have been here the level has been driven 11 fathoms in length, and a cross-cut 6 ft. south across the lode, which shows a lode in the present end 12 feet wide; the 6 feet of cross-cut, together with the 11 fms., make 12 lineal fathoms of lode worked on; but measure 16 cubic fms., say it gives 15 ons per cubic fathom, 15 by 25=225 tons of ore, 40 at surface, 185 tons stamped produced 328 css. 3 dwts. 22 grs. of gold=1 ox. 15 dwts. 12 grs. per 10 of ore. The lode is not so rich this moment, but I am confident it will return again in driving a short distance. The occasional falling off of the lode, then gain its improvement in property, is invariably the case in gold lodes. I am not yet so deep by a few feet as first intended, but I have seen quite sufficient of the lode to satisfy me that the Morgan vein can be found for a very considerable length and depth. The new shaft, mentioned in my former letters, I shall commence on Monday; this will be the work of a few weeks to reach the present level, as I have only 4 fms. to sink, I shall sink it on the lode, so that it will give me ores for the stamps, and prove 4 fms. more of the lode, the shaft may then be sunk 10 fms. under the present level. I have at length succeeded in finding a never-failing stream of water, that can be brought to the mine sufficient to drive any machinery that may be required, from the River Guival. The canal, or water-course, will be rather long, from 2½ to 3 miles in length, around the winding of the bill. I propose that the water should be brought from the River Guival to the mine, and erect the water from the River Belen, then you would have the expense of making a strong dam, to give it sankient fall at the mine, and if the dam be not strong and firmly bail it is sure to be carried away by the torrents in the rainy season, and it will co

Englishmen have been obliged to keep from work a day or two, owing to some little indisposition, but nothing of any consequence. I am happy to say the people are all well.

The South Australian Copper Mining Company have advices from their manager at the mines, dated strathalbyn Mines, Jan. 22:—"Since my last the shaft is down to 11 fins. under the 7 fm. ived, and I have commenced driving north to see the lode under the north winze. I should not have done this until the 20 fins, was reached, but as the present men are not lit for the shaft, I thought it better to step sinking a little until I obtained a better pair of shaftmen. We have had several unfortunate delays in completing the smelting arrangements; in the first place, the carpenter injured his hand, and we thus lost his services at a time when he could be least spared. Next, the fan was far too small for the purpose, and I had to send to Adelaide to get some castings made, in order to construct a larger one. As usual in this colony, this job, which in England might have occupied 10 or 12 hours, took as nany days, sharing at length got everything in a state of readiness, Wellington lighted the fires, and proceeded to try a charge, but immediately upon the furnace getting hot, the water tuyeres became leaky, and on the water being shut off, were quickly burnt off and rendered usciess. Wellington continued the experiment by using the stumps of them, but as might be expected did not obtain any successful result. I have sent to Adelaide for new ones, which I expect to receive this week, when the smelting will be resumed. He is at present engaged in putting a bottom into the old reverberatory furnace, and will try a few charges in that also. Had it not been for these delays I should most probably now been advising you of the first first dispatch of pig lead. The little engine continues to work beautifully.

The British Australian Gold Mining Company have received advices.

Into the old reverberatory furnace, and will try a few charges in that also. Had it not been for these delays I should most probably now been advising you of the first its dispatch of pig lead. The little engine continues to work beautifully.

The British Australian Gold Mining Company have received advices from Mr. H. E. Michel, their assistant manager, who was awaiting the arrival of Mr. Stephen, to proceed into the interior with the machinery when it arrived there.

The Colonial Gold Company have advices from their superintendent in Australia to Feb. 16. In Victoria, the sale of the company's property at Sandhurst had taken place, and the whole of the land, buildings, and machinery, with the exception of the large engine and boiler, had been sold. For the sale of these Mr. Spence was in treaty, at a price that would cover their original cost and the charges for transport. Mr. Spence reached Sandhurst on Jan. 30, after the sale, and has relieved of transport. Mr. Spence reached Sandhurst on Jan. 30, after the sale, and has relieved obtained are miserably poor, compared with those we anticipated some time since; and the surface to write as follows of the operations in New South Wales cannot be profitable, and that it would be imprudent, in the present state of our finances, to engage in any new entire the surface towards the south. I have directed them to proceed with the work on that spot, and we shall prove the last place where there is a chance in our favour before it is possible for us to close our operations. The machinery is taken down at Tambaroora, and stowed ready for transport, and we shall proceed with the sale of the buildings, and such articles as will not bear the cost of conveyance."

Official intelligence is to hand, announcing the arrival of Mr. W. E. Gill in Manilla, after a quick passage of only 128 days. He has to wait for change of monsoon to take him by vessel to Camarines, where the mineral ground is situate, and which is a province of the same island. It may be received as another index

"PRACTICAL MINER'S GUIDE."—Some 20 years since, the late Mr. John Budge first published this useful work, and at that period it was considered by all practical miners as a "hand-book," and universally acknowledged as a work of considerable utility; in fact, it was the first, as it is the best, treatise published on dialling. Assaying at that time was generally but little known, but the few rules laid down by Mr. Budge gave the working miner an insight into the manner in which he might assertain the value of the ores he had raised. The standard of copper ores is lucidly explained, as well as the power of steam-engines, weight and strength of cordage, &c. Some considerable additions have now been made to the work, and the mining world must be indebted to the Messrs. Longman for the care with which the third addition has been revised and improved. The Fractical Miner's Guide will remain a class book among miners, to which, on all occasions, as regards surveying and dialling, they can invariably apply; while the information contained in the other sections of the work afford useful knowledge, which cannot but be conducive to the interest of our working miners, and lead them to peruse works of a more extensive character, though not of greater utility, than the present elementary treatise, for such its may be termed.

BLETH,—On Tuesday, at Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. W. Vernon Venables, of a son.

MADAME TUESAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Another portrait model has just been

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Another portrait model has just been placed in the royal group at this establishment, which represents the present King of Prussia. His Majesty is in the costume of a Prussian general, dark blue coat, silver lace, and epaulets. The figure is considered a very good likeness of His Majesty.

Datices to Correspondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SMALTING WITH PEAT CHARGOAL.—Str.: If "Devonian" takes any interest in peat charcoal, by writing to "A. B.," care of Mr. Price, 18, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-sireet, London, giving his name and address, he may be made acquainted with a new and most valuable process (lately patented) of manufacturing peat charcoal, not only fit for smelting purposes, but for railway locomotives, &c., and will well repay the support of those who feel an interest in the matter—H. B.

will well repay the support of those who feel an interest in the matter—H. B.

The Ore. Washing Machines.—Sir.: I should not have been inclined to reply to the letter of Mr. J. R. Eddy, of April 7, had be not attacked the validity of my patent, which, had I allowed it to pass unnoticed, might have misled the public, and thereby damaged my interest, and also led them into disagreeable consequences. Mr. Eddy's letter of the 25th does also not deserve much notice, except, perhaps, the last part—"In conclusion, if Mr. Zenner's patent right stands the necessary tests," No. May I ask Mr. Eddy what tests he refers to! I have no wish to enter into a discussion or a litigation with him; but he cannot expect that he may assail other ceople's interest without freeting with resistance and repulse. Though Mr. Eddy has been very severe with his long-drawn and finely-spun arguments, deduced principally from imaginary facts, I cannot but he very much obliged to him for the high opinion he has expressed about the apparatus and its working.—D. Zenner's patent Works, Nesceatic—on-Tyne, April 29.

Obe Washing Machines.—Sir.: On receiving the specification of Mr. Zenner's patent

ORE WASHING MACHINES.—SIR: On receiving the specification of Mr. Zenner's patent for a "lictating Table," I perceived that the patent which I had noticed in the Engineer, as bearing date 1533, must be quite distinct from the one in question, and that consequently your notice of it as a recent affair was perfectly correct.—James R. Eddy: April 30.

R. EDDY: April 30.

PRACTICAL MINING—COFFER, LEAD, AND TIN GOSSANS.—SIR: Will Mr. Evan Hopkins, Mr. Adam Murray, Mr. Ensor, or any other of your correspondents, inform me, through your fournel, what is the constituent part of real "copper gossan" in granite, and whether there is any difference in its character when found in slate? At the same time, please to state what con-titutes a good "tin" gossan in granite, and if there is any alteration in its appearance when embedded in kilns? I also, what good silver-lead gossans are composed of generally, so far as they have been proved productive? Any gentleman furnishing a reply to these queries will oblige LASE BATHURSE MURLES CONDUCTION.

what good silver-lead gossans are composed of generally, so far as they have been proved productive? Any gentleman furnishing a reply to these queries will oblige —R. W.: Liskeard, May 1.

Lake Battursey Ministo Company.—Is our remarks on this association, in last week's Journal, at line 21, read "the sum of 20,000% to be paid in eash," instead of 20%; and at line 28, in the number of shares (7000), the \(\ell\), should have been omitted. Cauttox for Gotd Mine Bankelders, Siz: Will you allow me to caution gold mine proprietors not to part with their shares to trampers about the country, sent out by directors, fearful of the day of reckoning, and who are anxious to secure sit the scrip they can. I trust shareholders will be on their guard where there are responsible directors, and hold their serip, regardless of the specious persurgions of interested parties. These proceedings are undertaken by a class of men calling themselves agents, up to anything, and nearly as bad as the directors, who profess to be men of education and position, which must add to their misdeeds. Such is the fruit of 11, gold mine companies.—C. N.: Brighton, April 29.

"G. H. B." (Paris).—Mr. Johnston's Metal Trade Chart could not be included in the package; it must await another opportunity.

Gold Is Wales.—We have received a communication from "J. S.," complaining of the chemical and other technicalities inserted in a description of Mr. Low's process, recently given in the Sim. He particularly refers to "the well-known process of capellation," as being incomprehensible to the majority of readers to whom the article is addressed. Now, although we agree that the descriptions of scientific eventions would be more generally interesting in proportion as, they are free from technicalities, we think that it would be going too far to state, each time the process of capellation was employed, that "a piece of lead is added to the alloy containing the metals, and the mixture fused in a small cap of hone-earth, called a cupel; then, by the joint act

same currency.—G. P.: Buckfastleigh, April 30.

Sakranose Consols Mertino.—Siz: My remarks at the Sortridge Consols meeting were intended to show that the 50 cross-cut south would soon intersect the North Robert south lode, from which the last-named company were raising copper ore or rich quality, which realised, in their last saie (April 17), 104. 1s., and 44. 15s. 6d. per ton. The highest price obtained for Sortridge Consols ore was 154. 12s. 6d. and the lowest 24.8s.—G. Powkit. (Powell and Cooke): Old Broad-Street, May 2. Siz.—It is but an act of justice to Mr. Calvert to state thus publicly that he has, within a few days, given, in the treatment of foreign ores, a decided proof of his ability at an assayer and mineralogist.—Mans: April 30.

an assayer and mineralogist.—Mans: April 39.

BRITISH AVERALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Will you allow me to ask, through your invaluable Journal, where this company are carrying on their operations, or intend conducting them: Likewise, if there is a prospect of hearing from the seem of operations by July or August next. I have been given to understand there is much fairer prospect of remuneration to shareholders now than when the company were rolling in money. I trust such is the case. I believe it, as too much money had benumbed-all their faculties, and diverted them from the right channel.—B.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINE.—"A Reader" (Hammersmith).—The meeting held at the London Tavern, on Monday. Our correspondent can give his p any friend, who may attend the meeting, provided he be a shareholder.

any iriend, who may attend the meeting, provided he be a shareholder.

18.— Your correspondent, "Investigator," throws out a hint, which I trust will not be passed unbeeded,—that is, that the conduct of Gen. Wooldridge, as managing director, secretary, treasurer, &c., of the Australian Cordillera Gold Mine concoction, should be laid before the proper authorities at the Horse Guards. In addition, I beg to offer my humble suggestions: these are—that a meeting be immediately called, and every shareholder subscribe his quota to strengthen the hands of those gentlemen willing and able to secure justice for us poor shareholders, but who have sacrificed too much already in the cause of honesty, to come forward, and shake off the unaccountable apathy, so characteristic of English shareholders. Tried men are ready to assist us, let us "be up and doing."—C. E.: April 29.

SITENEY WHEAL BULLER.—The letter of an "Original Shareholder" can only appearing the writer's name attached.

with the writer's name attached.

Calstock Consols and Okkl Tor.—Mr. Channing has sent a lengthened communication upon the management of these mines. He states that the mine was inspected by Capl. Pearse, and that Messrs. Taylor strongly recommended the adventurers to commence forthwith a new shaft be tween the north and south. Mr. Channing expresses himself as not aware that Mr. Moscrop had taken the necessary caution to have it inspected since that time, and, therefore, considered he had not elicited anything extraordinary beyond what was already known. Mr. Channing contends that we were justified in the remarks we made, and that there was very little difference in the methods of working suggested by the captains who have their inspected or conducted the operations at the mines.

The Miners' Electron-Chemical Reduction Company.—A pressure on our space has

The Minks Electron-Chemical Reduction Company.—A pressure on our space has compelled the postponement of several letters on the prospects of this undertaking. A Supplement next week will, however, enable us not only to publish the communications of our correspondents, but also to afford space for some accompany-

ing comments.

British Australian Gold Mining Company,—We have received a communication from Mr. Wm. Fawcett, of Victoria-parade, Melbourne, denying the statement of Mr. Prinsep, that he had taken 20,000 shares as the price of his land, and requests it may be contradicted, that the shareholders may not be duped in that respect, the chairman being aware, by his own documents, that such a statement is incorrect, and somer or ider must be contradicted. Mr. Fawcett states that the directors divided amongst themselves a large number of shares, which he has reason to believe they sold at a premium of upwards of 100 per cent., and, in addition, divided a commission upon the cash received, making bye-laws to suit their own purposes, and being guilty of various tricks to rig the market.

with this company are uterly so rig the market.

WE MARIA GOLD MINIMO COMPANY.—"T. D." (Brighton).—The parties connecte with this company are uterly unworthy of our correspondent taking any legal proceedings against. Although he may have been victimised to a very serious amount any money he might expend in law proceedings will be only an addition to his present loss.

piesent loss.

Sign of Truro) having asserted that accounts were refused by the purser to the lord of this mine, I beg to deay the correctness of such statement, and to inform you and the public that the purser has at all times furnished me with the accounts necessary. I am perfectly satisfied with the entire management.—Thos. Powell, Lord of South Garras Mine Idless, near Truro, April 30.

"Anglo-American," on the Lake Superior Mines." Miner," on Indiscri avestment... E. G.," on Companies with Limited Liability."

minate Investment—"E. G.," on Companies with Limited Liability."

Wart Martposa Gold Missing Company.—"W. H. C."—Our correspondent is in error in blaming the gentlemen connected with the Stock Exchange for the part they took in these proceedings. Numerous meetings were called, involving considerable expense, but they were deserted by the great body of shareholders, who might have thought that they would be called upon for a small subscription towards the necessary outlay. Mr. Ambrose Moore agreed to return 4s. 6d. per share, which was accepted by those who attended the meeting; and as our correspondent had not the courage to come forward, he can now either apply to Mr. Moore, or take Chancery proceedings against him. The committee, consisting of members of the Stock Exchange, in the most bandsome manner, refused to accept a return of the money they were out of pocket; and it would have been better for the interest of all concerned to have attended the meetings.

Subscairses in America.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain

Subscribers in America.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the Mining Journal by ordering it from a bookselier in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trüimer, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcel by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents on the other side of the Atlantic.

Salk of Black Tix.—In the Journal of last week, a parcel of black tin from Wheal Arthur was stated to have sold at "651, 12s, 6d, per ton." It should have been "761, 12s, 6d, per ton," and the day of sale "April 16," instead of "April 12,"

The Annual Review of Minino for 1855, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., appeared in the Minino Journal of December 29. We take this opportunity of inviting the contribution of authentic particulars respecting all mining undertakings, as our object is to publish correct information, and which we are at all times anxious to obtain. When communications are intended for present or occasional publication, they should be addressed to the office, 26, Ficet-street; but statistical information, for the Annual Review, can be sent direct to Mr. Watson (Watson and Cuell), St. Michael's-siley, Cornhill.

* * The QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES OF LEAD ORES and BLACK TIN are more fully obtained for the last quarter than any we have pre-viously published. We, however, have postponed their publication until the next Journal, in the hope of being enabled, by the assist-ance of correspondents, to give them even yet more perfect.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—As soon as it can possibly be procured, we shall publish the Government Report on Mining and Metallurgy, in a Supplemental Sheet.

The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the neceson Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscriber to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railman and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, MAY 3, 1856.

The bill now before us, introduced by Mr. KENDALL, Sir CHARLES LEMON, and Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, as a Bill to Amend the Law in England and Wales with reference to the Assessment of Mines (other than Coal Mines) to the Relief of the Poor; to be cited as the "RATING or MINES ACT, 1856"; bears the impress of that truth embodied in the or Mines Act, 1856"; bears the impress of that truth embodied in the old Latin saw—Non omnia possumus omnes. From the specimen of their legislative abilities which those gentlemen thus present to the country, we should be very much disinclined to trust them with the framing of a new Reform Bill. Whatever their own notions may be, it is easy to discover the common-sense appreciation of the mining interest cannot be consonant with any self-approving feelings they may entertain on the review of their senatorial labours. The occupiers of all mines (other than coal mines) are to be rated, and it now remains to be proved whether mine owners will tamely submit to the imposition, and whether they cannot suggest some measure to counterpoise the balance, and give to this equivocal law-making some principle of justice. The Preamble of the measure, after a reference to the Londs being rateable in respect of certain dues, and non-rateable in respect of those reserved in money, runs on to suggest some measure to counterpoise the balance, and give to this equivocal law-making some principle of justice. The Pramble of the measure, after a reference to the Lords being rateable in respect of certain dues, and non-rateable in respect of those reserved in money, runs on to the climax, that the occupiers of all mines in England and Wales should contribute to the funds for the relief of the poor, and that the rating of such mines should be rendered certain and uniform. Then follows—that after the twenty-ninth day of September next, the occupiers of all mines shall be assessed for the parochial relief of the poor; such rating to be estimated at the sum which, for the year ending on the Twenty-first day of March immediately preceding each assessment; accrued to the lord for rent, royalty, toll, or dues, or the value thereof in money where the same is rendered in kind: but no royalty, &c., already given up by the lords, shall be included in such estimate. It is next provided, that where mines are worked by the lord, or occupier, without reserved rent, royalty, or so forth; making all agreements and stipulations unexceptional, they shall be assessed at the amount which, under ordinary grantee and lesseeship, would accrue to the lord for rent, royalty, &c., according to the district custom, for the year previous, as before stated; and this section concludes with the considerative provision, that they are to be taxed for the relief of the poor only under this Act.

The second section provides for cases where, under existing special leases—but for the principles of this bill the lords would be liable to be rated in respect of dues—the occupiers in such event shall deduct from the royalty, toll, or dues payable the amount of assessment levied.

Section third, divides the assessment—share, and share alike—between the lords and occupiers; where, but for the provisions of the Act, neither would be liable: the occupier to deduct the assessment, as before.

All rates are to be assessed on "the Occupier" of such and

attending the division of labour in mine-working, and from the speculative nature of this great industry altogether; there never emanated a less appropriate, wise, and equitable construction of law, from the combined intelligence of any three Members of the Legislature since the "Rump Parliament;" and there has been a goodly series of parliamentary blunders since then. But the fatal tendency of the proposed measure is not to be lost sight of in our just depreciation of the manner in which it is framed, and the spirit by which it is influenced. It is enough, that mining adventurers are "occupiers," and "occupiers" are to pay all the rates for the relief of the poor, save in the excepted cases, where, in favour of the lord, they are kindly permitted to pay half! The adventurer must bear all the risk and pay dues without a murmur. Out of the capital with which he delves through treacherous fathoms for daily bread, and a fortuitous something more; he has to meet an impost, every detail of which is unpalatable, because coerced: not speaking of the desecration of common justice, perpetrated by leaving the lord who shares no risk, but participates in the profits, comparatively untaxed.

Lastly, it is to be deplored, that the working miner, the implement of the "Lords" rapacity, and the active agent of the adventurers' enterprise; is fated to suffer, should this bill be permitted to pass, in the sustenance which his labour secures to himself and family, and in the industry which gives warmth to his hearth and shelter to "home"—that sacred concentration of English sympathies.

on of English sympathies

The political position of this country, referring to its relation with foreign powers, was never more favourable to the extension of comthan it is at the present moment. A desire to turn the lately-ratified treaty of peace to social advantage appears to be sincerely cherished by the several Governments; and the natural result will be that diffusion of me several covernments; and the natural result will be that diffusion of trade and industry to which we have frequently, within the last few months, directed the expectations of our readers. Unfortunately for us the laws affecting our commercial combinations are not yet amended. The facilities so anxiously anticipated from Mr. Lowe's bill are not yet legally available; and so many shelvings has the measure already been doomed to, it would be hazardous to hope for its speedy enactment. How materially it would have tended to the benefit of British enterprise had this bill passed into a law, may be imagined from the number of steelmaterially it would have tended to the benefit of British enterprise had this bill passed into a law, may be imagined from the number of associations which have been formed on the principles it embodied—associations of capital and industry, the application of which is now unnecessarily retarded by this procrastinating system of legislation. To the framer of the bill no fault can be attributed; and it is truly to be hoped he will not permit the antagonism he has encountered to depress his energies in a cause in which the best interests of the country are involved. There is no disguising the fact that the present Government is embarrassed by the opposition. Party motives, which gave way to patriotic considerations during the war, are now organised against the Administration; and an appeal to the country is not without the range of probaconsiderations during the war, are now organised against the Administration; and an appeal to the country is not without the range of probability: but we should deplore very deeply an abandonment of this measure by the Government. The commercial and trading communities look to them for an adjustment of the law by which they are specially governed; and it is the incumbent duty of the Legislature to respond to them. Bis dat qui cito dat, is an appropriate suggestion on this point. It is truly a matter well calculated to excite surprise in every thinking mind, that any delay should have been permitted in amending the Law of Partnership, when all the industrial classes of the United Kingdom unite in well-founded and rational objection to the existing system by which their combinations are regulated. The grave responsibility devolving on those whose crochets constitute the obstructing power can best be estimated by a passing enumeration of the important interests whose progressive industry is thus unnecessarily and detrimentally impeded. In our last week's Journal will be found some statistics of the coal and iron produce of the United Kingdom, and in again recurring to them we duce of the United Kingdom, and in again recurring to them we strengthen still more the position taken by those who are the advocates of statutary reform. Here we find the two great resources from which England derives her prosperity subject in their development to oppressive restrictions: no reproductive labour demands a greater amount of capital, larger outlay before that capital can be remunerative, and more extens

combinations; and yet the proposed system of simple and common organisation is denied to those who unite in such enterprise. The a mous amount of 53,000,000t. is invested in these departments of lab Great Britain alone occupies a distinctive position on the statistical rebefore us of a yield of 64,500,000 tons of coal and 3,250,000 tons of; iron annually, the latter being over half the complement produced by the other countries, for the total estimate is given at 6,000,000 is France and the United States of America number 750,000 tons of price on each, as the result of their labour; the former producing 420, tons of coal, and of pig-iron 200,000 tons. Belgium gives 5,000 tons of coal, and of pig-iron 200,000 tons. Belgium gives 5,000 tons of coal, and of pig-iron 200,000 tons. Prussia, 3,500,000 tons of coal, and of pig-iron 200,000 tons. Russia's produce of coal, as also of Sweden, the various German States, and other countries in not have also seen the magnitude of British enterprise in this sphen her producitive labour, as compared with all the rest of the way will be seen the magnitude of British enterprise in this sphen her productive labour, as compared with all the rest of the way. The enormous possession of wealth thus indicated is still on the crease, for the requirements of other countries, whose commercial dertakings are beginning to assume a more settled and progressive deracter, open to us an export market, the supply of which demands to the combinations, and the exercise of our utmost energies. I state of things we have long foreshalowed, and have urged unceasing more adapted to the principles of free trade, and to that increased as which was sure to arise in the commercial body on the restoration peace. It is most unsatisfactory to have to record that this much-near the principles of the trade, and to that the supply of the other mineralised districts must not be forgotten. Devon and Carten has not yet been completed; and, therefore, enterprise, by which we thus congratulate ourselves on our coal

over. Mineral districts which produce two-thirds of the copper of known world, and in which an amount of capital is invested that so of our continental neighbours would consider fabulous, are of too natia an importance not to claim the highest consideration, and the most terring legislative care. But, do they receive it? Well, that is they ton; one of no ordinary interest; and it brings us at once to the versubject of the Rating of Mines. It must not be forgotten by those are appointed to adjudicate on this fiscal matter, that Minino is age liar and sectional industry, created by capital "ventured" on a specific interest, the establishment of which involves generally an immodutary, and a great expenditure of time and of labour; that such lab is slowly remunerative, and requires to be sustained at a risk told different from that which characterises ordinary commerce; and, furth that it must not be looked upon in the light of productive labour unil pays back to the adventurer the money invested, and interest thereo.

Lastly, it must not be looked upon in the light of productive labour unil pays back to the adventurer the money invested, and interest thereo.

Lastly, it must not be loots sight of that there are three elements of it industry—one perfectly inert, and unassociated in risk, though the paticipator of profits on a liberal scale; the second, the sole provident support of the required labour and the dependant on chances; the this the working power, moved alone by the means of the second, and that thrown on such means for the sustenance of life. Here, then, we rean is the lord of nines, the adventurer or owner under royalty, and working miner and labourer; and it is not difficult to see which of three Equity would tax, were she to fix the impost. The labour which a stitutes such industry should, according to every principle of justical kept free and unembarrassed. It is soft-evident that the lord what rives an income from the outlay and toil of the adventurer and working miner and labourer; and it is not d possessions, that value will remain valueless to them; and it he see lative body will only be true to themselves, and show a determined find a scale of dues will be established, just and equitable to all parties. As compromise between the lords and lessees would be, in our opinion, a advisable. The payment of the rates between them, share and share all would be but a trivial relief to the proprietors and workers. It is in politic and unjust to levy a single farthing on their interest; and is due to themselves and to the country at large to make a bold standaging covers attempt to do so.

due to the inspect of levy a single farthing of their instant and to the country at large to make a bold stand again every attempt to do so.

Do our representatives forget they are dealing with one of the most in portant of our national industries? Has the mining interest so shrush their estimation, that it must be recklessly brought subservient to a self and narrow-minded policy? Is the well-being of a hard-working, peach industrious community to be tampered and trifled with for a local institute, the natural support of which belongs morally to the owners of soil, and should be derivable from that industry which involves only common ordinary risk? In the instance now before us, it is evident the receive a great and sterling advantage from the productive labour of a venturers and mine labourers, without sharing in the most remote main their expenditure or risk; then tax that advantage, and let us hear more of the "difficulty of dealing with the question." The justice of case is patent to all, the principle of it is acknowledged by every one is capable of rightly discriminating; and now let us apply it for the best of that community, who, in exploring our mineral resources to their deglad to the commercial prosperity and wealth of the country. States a empires may decline, but so long as England fosters that industry wis it comprised in mining, and regulates it by just laws; she will continue steadily occupy her proud position.

The GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM appears to be pr gressing in a most satisfactory manner under Sir Roderick Murchis the Director-General. As the survey advances into those localities whi are more especially the great centres of industry, the value of the information

are more especially the great centres of industry, the value of the information obtained becomes more strikingly evident. Within a short perimaps, comprising the Warwickshire and Leicestershire coal fields, has been published, as well as those of the South Staffordshire and Derbysin coal fields. These exhibit with great accuracy the boundaries of the officids, the outcrops of the principal beds, the faults, and the relations at the surrounding, overlying, and underlying strata, to the coal measure. It is little more than half a century since WILLIAM SMITH publish his Tabular View of the British Strata—the first attempt to arrange in anything like a systematic form the geological features of our island the whole of England. These were the first attempts which were made to remove the science of geology from the region of speculation, to the circledge has forced itself constantly upon the public, until we find the mix and the agriculturist acknowledging equally the advantages of the science of more than the component of the science of the scie

time the south-western counties of England, the whole of Wales, and considerable portion of central England, have been aurveyed, with an acuracy previously unknown in a great work of this kind. All the mist ral lodes which have been discovered in Connwall, Devonshier, Care ral lodes which have been discovered in Cornwall, Devonshire, Discovered in Cornwall, Devonshire, Discovered in Cornwall, Devonshire, Discovered in Cornwall, Devonshire, and other counties produce metalliferous treasures, have been carefully laid down on the maps in boundaries of every rock accurately traced, showing the relations which bear to each other and to the mineral-producing regions; and intersecting faults indicated in such a manner as to prove of the greatevalue to all interested. The coal fields of Somersethere, of Gloucester Shire, of Monmouthshire, and of South Wales, those of Flintship. and DENBIGSHIRE, of SHROPSHIRE, STAFFORDSHIRE, and DERBYSHIRE,

and DENBIOSHIRE, of SHROPSHIRE, STAPFORDSHIRE, and DERBYSHOW, how, those of WARWICKSHIRE and LEIGESTERISHIRE, have respectively be surveyed, and maps showing all their physical phenomena published.

The Geological Survey is progressing in IRELAND. Maps of semi-counties have been published, and the work has been commenced, si will be this year considerably accelerated in Scotland. Sections, we horizontal and vertical, of the more interesting geological districts have

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espectively best published.
Maps of seven ommenced, side Sections, bob l districts has

been published, affording much valuable information, which it was

in bean published, affording much valuable information, which it was at possible to exhibit in pias upon the maps; and, in addition, soveral sensities, which we have noticed at the time of their appearance, have sensitied from the Geological Survey Office.

Thus, a large amount of information has been carefully collected, and given to the public in a condensed form, so that all who are interested at the mineral productions of this country may be enabled to judge for leasilves of all the conditions under which any mineral, of whatsoever calt may be, is found to exist in Nature. By knowledge of this kind, as may hope to advance to the discovery of new and important sources of plustry, and to remove much of that uncertainty which has hitherto atcomed our search for subterrancan treasure. When we examine any one the coal fields as mapped by the Geological Survey, in connection with se of their vertical sections, showing the number and thickness respectively of the beds of coal, we have the best possible means of determining to probable extent of the fossil fuel in that particular basin. The statistical information furnished from the MINING RECORD OFFICE, which has set collected by Mr. ROBERT HUNT, with much industry, gives us the until of coal annually removed, and consequently furnishes the means of computing, by the aid of those maps and sections, the length of time may reckon before the exhaustion of the supply. There are numerous her points to which we might direct the attention of the readers of the INNE JOURNAL, if they were not already sufficiently obvious to all, fecanot but regard the Geological Survey as one of our greatest national sets, and that it is so is proved by the circumstance, that both France al Austria are carrying out similar surveys, upon corresponding plans, then we remember that the present Director-General is the developer of the Silurian system, well known, too, by his great work on the Geology Russia, and more recently by his Geological Map of Europe, it will apsent his the aid of Prof.

mining geologist, and a weit-equicated staff of assistants, we may exact to see, in the continuation of this survey, yet further evidences of its is united to be a previous Journal, we published a paper furnished us by a correspent, in which the past and present state of British Mining was placed contrast. There was much to interest us in the communication. From singular omission, we were led to believe that the information there are was original, and we stated our satisfaction at finding that a new idindependent observer should arrive at conclusions so near those pressly published by Mr. Robert Huyr. It will be seen in our Notices Correspondents, in the Journal of the 19th, that the results given were tirely derived from that gentleman's labours, and that our correspondent by claims the morit of pointing out the remarkable advance in the value our mineral wealth, as shown by the Mineral Statistics of the Keeper Mining Records. It is with much satisfaction we learn that Mr. Robert with an just completed an extensive tour of enquiry over the mineral like of Great Britain, and that he is now engaged in preparing for the sa, as the results of that enquiry, the Mineral Statistics for 1855.

Vice-Chanceller Wood has delivered his judgment in the case of the at Bathurst Australian Gold Mining Company. In our last small we mentioned the leading facts of the case. We then stated that by 7000% was paid up of the proposed capital, and that the directors had sted to themselves such a number of shares as would entitle them to be used on the Stock Exchange, these being afterwards withdrawn, and the res allowed to circulate in the market so soon as the company had a signed status.

in commenting on the evidence, his Honour stated that, with regard to fall, the intention seemed to be exactly that which appeared upon the rement, and it was far too much to fasten upon him any of the subsest transactions; but with regard to the other parties, it was difficult conceive anything more painful. From the letter received from MALES LANGLEY, whatever may have been the opinion of MATTHEWS, it was ample evidence that, at the period of the negociation, KNELL, well as HARTEY, IRON, BELL, and BELCHER, put faith in it; they all not have given 17,000!. upon the mere speculation of a fraud, or setting up of a bubble company. HARVEY had been told that LANGLEY, flowrment Surveyor, could be relied upon as to matters of fact, but for exercise of judgment. It was admitted by HARVEY that it was essay Bell and BELCHER should be put on the direction, as no one could be found. Whatever the cause, the result was that Bell and cause were there placed, and disappeared as vendors, without any sattery reason being assigned. It was clear that this course must have staken from design, and HARVEY, as a solicitor, must have been well set the consequence of trustees putting 23,000!. of trust money in rown pockets. The transaction as to the re-sale for 40,000! must be sliy set aside, with costs, and the owners make the best they could of 500 acres of land. His Honour animadverted very severely on the deat of the directors, in endeavouring to place the company on the deat of the directors, in endeavouring to place the company on the fall List; but from this excused two, Boyle and Belcher. As to see and Ballow, they were distinctly charged with knowledge, and having drawn out the moneys and applied them to their own use, but having vouchsafed any answer to the accusation, and he had a doubt whether he ought not to order them to bring the money into the They had been quite content to rest under the imputation made and them upon oath. They had drawn out and appropriated to their ommenting on the evidence, his Honour stated that, with regard to assut whether no ought not to order them to bring the money into it. They had been quite content to rest under the imputation made at them upon oath. They had drawn out and appropriated to their use moneys of which they were the trustees, without condescending to the slightest explanation. As soon as Mr. Denny had found the se was a delusion, and not safe, he made a plain statement, which side ages of the world.

was a delusion, and not safe, he made a plain statement, which sel the eyes of the world.

delivering his judgment, the Vice-Chancellor (Sir W. P. Wood) said so the directors were less liable than the others, but none were free blame; the company, in fact, had never proceeded to any mining alions. The result of the case would be, that the bill should be dissense the result of the case would be, that the bill should be dissense the result of the case would be, that the bill should be dissense thereby made to be set aside; the deed of conveyance of Aug., declared fraudulent and void as against the company, and that deed soutract ordered to be given up and cancelled. That as to the 40,000 shraid of the alleged purchase of the land, the defendants Bell, and also as to 1750 of such shares, the defendant Boyle must be held sily liable; and as to the whole of the 40,000 shares the defondants may, Denny, Bevan, and Boyle secondarily liable. Enquiries must setted as to how the 40,000 shares had been disposed of, an account for all moneys in the hands of the directors or committee of manage-or any of them, making all just allowances; the business of the combe be wound-up, subject to the declaration already made; the costs to be wound-up, subject to the declaration already made; the costs sait, as to setting aside the agreement and conveyance, and the de-to be paid by the defendants, Bell, Belcher, and Iron, reserving

above is a brief outline of the judgment pronounced in open Court while seen that this mining company never carried on any mining same as the same will be seen that this mining company never carried on any mining same, their sole view would appear to have been trafficking in their eces of paper in the purlieus of the Stock Exchange, in which ll as some other companies, have carned a somewhat unen-

otoristy.

ecision of Vice-Chancellor Wood will, no doubt, surprise many setendants, but it will teach a wholesome lesson. Gentlemen with aid M.P. to their names should not lend themselves to schemes unsy knew they were legitimate, and intended to be carried out in perfect, in dubious and artful projects, the needy promoters and blictor know that with a great portion of the gullible public such will go down; they allow themselves to be seduced into a little subority, merely to enrich the knaves who have taken advantage transity is foster under respectable suspices a doubtful and chime-Gentlemen with

vourable conjunctures necessary, but likewise steady application. The re-The reposures may do good, and remove that stigma from l which is gratuitously thrown on it by such concoctions mining

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

May 1.-There are some enquiries for shares, yet few transactions taken place. The large mines have shown a downward tendency in prices with the exception of South Frances, the shares of which are firm at from 3301, to 3401. Wheal Basset shares have fallen, but have a tendency to rally. The new lode has not equalled expectations, yet from the nature of the ground, it is likely to be as productive again as it has been. Buller is looking very well, and is reported to have somewhat improved. There are enquiries for shares in Condurrow, which is an improving mine. An improvement is stated to have taken place in West Stray Park, and shares have advanced. East Pool adventurers held their meeting last Monday, and declared a dividend of 2l. 10s. per share; the shares are firmly held, but the price has somewhat declined. North Wheal Busy has made a call of 5s. per share. Rosewarne United shares are unreasonably dull. In South Carn Brea there is a good branch of ore at the flat-rod shaft. From the position of this mine, time and capital will in all probability develop good results. North Frances presents encouraging indications; the ground is easier for sinking than it has been, and from every appearance it is only depth that is wanting to make it a productive mine. South Wheal Ellen two-monthly account was held on Monday, when the adventurers were cheered with a very favourable report. The mine was 120l. in debt, and a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. The last sampling was 64 tons, and the present will be 77.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kendall, one of the Members for East Cornwall, obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Rating of Mines to the Poor. This was a general bill, applicable to England and Wales; from which it would appear that the local measure confined to Devon and Cornwall (the draft of which had been printed), has been abandoned. The Members for Derbyshire were disposed to oppose the introduction of the Members for Derbyshire were disposed to oppose the introduction of the Members for Derbyshire were disposed to oppose the introduction of the Members for Derbyshire were disposed to oppose the introduction of the Members for Derbyshire were disposed to oppose the introduction of the Members for Derbyshire were disposed to oppose the introduction of the Members for D dency to rally. The new lode has not equalled expectations, yet from

wall (the draft of which had been printed), has been abandoned. The Members for Derbyshire were disposed to oppose the introduction of the bill, but Mr. Kendall stated that he would introduce a clause to remove the objections of the Derbyshire lead miners. It thus appears that the miners of Cornwall and Devon are to have imposed upon them a mines rating bill—that is, if Mr. Kendall and the dominant members of the committee appointed at the meeting at Truro, in December last, are allowed to have their own way. I say the dominant members of the committee, because it is no secret that there was a great difference of opinion imponed them, and that a parties of the committee are opposed to any mittee, because it is no secret that there was a great difference of opinion amongst them, and that a portion of the committee are opposed to any rating of mines whatever, feeling assured that it will have a most damaging effect upon the mining enterprise of Devon and Cornwall. There can be no doubt that a pursuit of so uncertain and fluctuating a character as mining generally is, though in some cases highly remunerative, will, on the whole, be greatly discouraged by the imposition upon it of the burden of poor-rates. Supposing the measure should become law, and it be enacted that the lords shall, in every instance, pay the rates, the measure will even then, in the opinion of many persons, be fraught with injury to the mining of Cornwall. Looking at dividend mines, such as Wheal Buller, Basset, South Frances, West Seton, and others,—can the adventurers hope, if this rating bill passes, that they will have their leases, when expired, renewed on the same terms, in respect of dues, as they now pay to the lords? Surely not; if the lord has to pay rates on his dues, he will demand higher dues from the adventurers, and make them pay the rates in that way. but Mr. Kendall and the committee—at least the dominant members

them pay the rates in that way.

But Mr. Kendall and the committee—at least the dominant members of it—seek to make the adventurers, not the lords, pay the poor-rates. This is evident from the draft of the bill which has been printed, as was shown by a writer in the Journal of last week. His statement is true, that in almost overy mining lease there is a clause rendering the adventurers liable to pay all rates and taxes, except the property tax. This provision was nullified in the bill introduced by Mr. Kendall last year. But in the printed draft of the bill to be introduced this year, the clause in question, in existing leases, is left wholly untouched. Therefore, although Mr. Kendall and the committee propose that the adventurers in existing mines, which have not hitherto paid rates, shall in future pay one-half and the lords one-half, they ought to know that their proposal will be inoperative, because of the clause inserted in leases, throwing all rates and taxes upon the adventurers. With such a clause in leases, it is a complete farce to say that half the rates shall be paid by the lords. The committee, as men of character, are bound to amend this section of their bill; for at present it gives them the appearance of attempting to juggle the public—of pretending to do one thing, and in reality doing another.

The fact, however, is, that the committee did not, this year, interfere with the clause in leases to which I have referred, from an apprehension that the Legislature would not favourably regard a measure which proposed to set aside private arrangements made in existing leases between lords and adventurers. But to any bill which will have the effect of sadding the adventurers in mines with poor-rates, Mr. Robartes, the Member for East Cornwall, is thoroughly opposed. He expressed, at the meeting at Truro, his opinion in the strongest possible way, that the rating should not fall upon the capital or profits of the adventurers, but upon the dues received by the lords; and he gave also a strong opinion tha

Mr. Robartes, therefore, the miners of Cornwall have now to look Mr. Kondall, and some other kindred spirits, will doggedly persevere in endeavouring to carry the bill; and it will be carried, unless the mining adventurers, and the managers and agents of mines, at once arouse themselves from their lethargy, and no longer show such surprising apathy selves from their lethargy, and no longer show such surprising apathy where their own interests are deeply concerned. They should at once act energetically in this most important matter. The subject should be mooted at every mine account, and petitions be sent up from all parts of Cornwall and Devon. Mr. Robartes will present them, and show himself the friend of the miner, although others, who have gained large profits by mining, now desert his cause.

Another subject, forming a topic of some conversation in Cornwall, is with relation to the Miners' Electro-Chemical Reduction Company. If the company fully succeed in extracting and servering theory has now

with relation to the Miners Electro-Chemical Reduction Company. In the company fully succeed in extracting and separating the ores by a process, as they state, effectual and inexpensive, a new era will be opened up for the mines of Cornwall. Every one now feels that the copper smelting business is in the hands of a few giant monopolists, who can put what price they please upon the orcs of the miner, who lies entirely at their mercy. Any competition that can be brought into the market will benefit the miners of Cornwall. The new company have their best wishes, and no doubt will have their assistance as soon as the excellence of their prono doubt will have their assistance as soon as the excellence of their pro-

no doubt will have their assistance as soon as the excellence of their process is demonstrated.

The diseases to which Cornish miners are subject have been from time to time remarked upon, especially in papers read at the meetings of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. At the annual meeting of the Penzance Dispensary, held last week, Dr. Montgomery reported that of the total number of cases treated during the past year, chest diseases were the most numerous—amounting to 236, of which 80 were cases of consumption, and of these at least one-third were from the mining population.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDS [PROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

MAY 2.- The iron trade of this district continues to exhibit that aspect of firmness and confidence which I have remarked upon in my recent letters. Employment is plentiful—the future looks promising, and 1856 s likely to be a prosperous year.

I ranky to foster under respectable auspices a doubtful and chimodeme on the public. We often hear of failures, and in many cases attributed to losses in mining: records show that mineral entersal investment, is, and hasalways been, most profitable when it has a investment, is, and hasalways been, most profitable when it has a investment, is, and hasalways been, most profitable when it has a fill, in respect, at any rate, of household coal, as the summer advances. An important change has been made in the American tariff, which is a fill, in respect, at any rate, of household coal, as the summer advances. An important change has been made in the American tariff, which is a fill, in respect, at any rate, of household coal, as the summer advances. An important change has been made in the American tariff, which is a fill, in respect, at any rate, of household coal, as the summer advances. An important change has been made in the American ports, which would include freight, but upon their value when a fine future to be levied, not upon the value of goods when landed in American ports, which would include freight, but upon their value when a fine future to be levied, not upon the value of goods when landed in American ports, which would include freight, but upon their value when a few first they left the port whence they were originally shipped with a bona fide intention of being taken to that country. The following is an extract from the minute on the subject:—"In illustration of the rule thus estable to work. The gold mining mania of 1851-52 will be remembered to the subject:—"In illustration of the rule thus estable of the subject is of being taken to that country. The following is an extract from the minute on the subject:—"In illustration of the rule thus estable of the subject is of being taken to that country. The following is an expendent of the rule thus estable in the profit of the rule thus estable in the profit of the rule of the future to be levied, not upon their value when a fine future to be levied, n

States from the several intermediate ports enumerated." This will relate the effect of greatly reducing the duty on heavy goods—such as the charge for freights of such goods being very large in proportite value. No doubt it will tend to prevent this country doing so

have the effect of greatly reducing the duty on heavy goods—such as iron, the charge for freights of such goods being very large in proportion to the value. No doubt it will tend to prevent this country doing so large a carrying trade with America—importing foreign articles and re-exporting them to that as well as other countries—and probably the minute has in view the encouragement of American shipping, and the promotion of a direct trade between it and other countries, without England deriving the advantage of being an emporium for the export produce of all countries. Another of those fearful boiler explosions which ever and anon remind us of the terrible power of that giant agent which science has subdued to our service, occurred on Monday night, shortly after seven o'clock, at the ironworks of Messrs. Rose, Higgins, and Rose, near Bilston. The boiler that exploded was a horizontal cylindrical one, with egg-shaped end. It was 36 ft. long, and 5 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The firing end blew out in several pieces—a small piece alighting on the Great Western Railway, 200 yards off. The damage done amounted, it is thought, to about 1500C, and what is worse, three men and a boy were killed, and another man very seriously injured, not to speak of lesser injuries many suffered, and the loss, from the stoppage of the works, to the men, as well as masters. The boiler was an excellent one, the plates being fully tree-eighths and a sixteenth thick in the thinnest place. It had only been made four or five years ago. It was plain, from no water being scattered about at the time of the explosion, and the appearance of the boiler plates, that it did not contain above a few inches of water at the most when it blew up, and that part of the plates next the fire had evidently been red hot. The engineer in charge was Henry Smith, and I need not say it was his duty to examine the water-guage, and keep the boiler full. Inquests on the sufferers' bodies were formally opened on Wednesday, but no evidence of importance has yet been giv

three days and three nights. The proprietors were summoned before the Bilston magistrates on Tucsday by Mr. Lionel Brough, Colliery Inspector, and as they pleaded guilty, were fined 3l. and costs. Mr. Brough, I hear from several sources, is most active in the discharge of his duties. He has only been in the district for a few months, he is well known by the colliers and their masters, who are beginning to understand that the new Act is not to be a dead letter, at any rate, in his district. Informations are being laid all over the country against the proprietors of unfenced pits, and it becomes important to consider in what way this very necessary requirement of the Act can best be complied with. Brick walls, built perpendicularly, are found to get carried away, brick by brick, and in some cases, a brick wall with a dome top has been adopted. Doubtless this is a most excellent and effectual covering, but it must be recollected that every shalt is an outlet for those noxious and explosive gases which are evolved in mines, and therefore closing them hermetically appears decidedly unadvisable. An open iron or oak fence, especially if the top were covered by a dome-shaped, or sloping covering appears the best alapted at once to obviate danger, and at the same time to maintain the disused shaft as a ventilator for the mines below.

The Chamber of Commerce in this town is at length assuming a definite shape. It is to include, what I at first suggested, a commercial library. It appears highly desirable that such an association should have a news-room, and a room where conversation could be allowed, where a letter could be written, and, perhaps, where a cup of coffee could be readily obtained. Its main work probably will only occur at particular junctures, when a bill in Parliament is to be opposed or supported, or any public measure or proceeding on the part of a railway, canal, or other company, to be considered. But in order to maintain that union of its members which will enable them readily to decide, and take comb

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERPIELD.]

MAY 1 .- There has been no material change to notice in the state of the Iron Trade this week, which is extremely healthy and encouraging. The orders for all descriptions of iron have been given out, and more especially

orders for all descriptions of iron have been given out, and more especially those for rails. The trade continues to improve steadily, and the manufacturers of malleable iron are well employed. The American Government has made an alteration in the duty on imported iron, which will be in effect a reduction of the impost by levying the duty on the invoice cost, and not including the expenses of conveyance. Derbyshire pig-iron has become much more in request, and we observe, now that the trade has improved, a renewal of the large importations of Northamptonshire iron oro. Two new blast furnaces, for the manufacture of iron, are creeting by a Sheffield company, contiguous to the branch line of railway, which has been lately constructed from the Midland main line, about one mile north of the Lockoford Works, for the conveyance of coal and minerals from the West Staveley Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Harrison and Co., of Barnsley. Other furnaces, on a more extended scale, we hear, will shortly be added, so that in a few years we shall, in all probability, have a second miniature Staveley, on no despicable scale, springing up at the eastern end of Whittington, in which parish vast treasures of mineral wealth, both of coal and ironstone, still remain to be developed. Colliery works are being protington, in which parish vast treasures of mineral wealth, both of coal and ironstone, still remain to be developed. Colliery works are being proceeded with on the estate of Sir R. Sitwell, near Renishaw, which are expected to be of an extensive nature.

The Steel Trade is gradually resuming its activity, in consequence of the receipt of orders and favourable advices from America.

There is no improvement to notice in the Coal Trade. The demand is dull, and unless the activity of the iron trade and manufactures generally creates an additional consumption of coal, the prospect of the trade will continue cleany.

rally creates an additional consumption of coal, the prospect of the trade will continue gloomy.

We last week noticed the proceedings of the Wirksworth Barmote Court. After the business of the Court had concluded, the steward, juryman, barmasters, and their friends, dined together, and amongst the toasts was one—"Success to Mining." Mr. Wass, who acknowledged the toast, referred to the proposed bill for rating lead mines, which he said had been once successfully opposed by the lead miners of Derbyshire, and would be opposed again, a sentiment which was enthusiastically received. Mr. Kendall has promised to "frame" a clause to meet the objections of the Derbyshire miners, and if he succeeds in doing that he will be a clever legislator, as the miners of Derbyshire are united to a man to oppose any tax upon the lead mines of the county. They are only waiting for the upon the lead mines of the county. They are only waiting for the ious clause before an outburst of feeling and opposition is shown.

Barmote Court was held at Wirksworth on Friday, to legalise the tax upon the lead mines of the county.

forfeiture of some shares in the Moletness Mine, Crawford.

The Eyam Mining Company held their annual meeting on Friday (Mr. John Pitt in the chair), when—

Mr. Esam (the secretary) read the report of the managing committee, in which they referred with pleasure to the statement of accounts, and congratulated the shareholders on the increasing prosperity of the company's affairs. The sales of ore and pig-lead since the last general meeting have realised \$352!. 0s. 3d., being an increase of 130!. Ifs. 2d. on the preceding year; and from the present appearance of the mines and the works, the committee continue to extertain their previously expressed opinion that a still further increase in the value of the company's property will be realised. In consequence of the low prices generally offered by the ore buyers, the committee have resolved, after mature deliberation, to make arrangements for smelting their own ore, for which purpose they waited on Messrs. Tyzack, and took from them, and are now renting, a smelting mill at Abeydale. The course thus taken has not only realised, but far exceeded, the committee's most sanguine expectations. A small piece of land, required for additional flooring-room, has been purchased. On the 25th of July last, the extension share account was transferred to the general account, and from that time the holders of extension shares were entitled to, and had received, an equal participation in all dividends made by the company. Since the last annual meeting the bottom, or main, loved driving had progressed favourably. 200 yards had been driven, and the level was now approaching the great Eyam Edge voins. There are about 30 tons of ore ready for sale, and its estimated value is 480?. The only outstanding liabilities are about 28l. due to the lords of the field for lot and cope. In conclusion, the committee stated that their term of office, with that of the

wedish, in kegs ... itto, in faggots ... nglish, Spring ...

м:	TAL MARKET, London, May 2, 1856.
COFFEE	Brass (sheets)
English Pig	Stirling's Non-lamina- ting, or Hardened, Surface Railsp. ton
Ditto red lead	Stirling's Patent Glasg. — -5 5 0 Toughened Pigs Glasg. — -5 5 0 Ditto Wales 4 0 0-4 5 0
American none.	in London

FORKION STEEL.

19 0 0-21 0 0 Ground.

20 0 - Giessen Lump...

18 0 0-23 0 0 Nassau ditto MANGANESE.+ (21 cwts.)p. ton 6 0 0- 6 18 0 ap....., 4 10 0- — * At the works, is. to is. 6d. per box less,

† Thirty days' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide
is about 50 for Nassau lump, 6‡ to 65 for Glessen, and 70 and 73 for ground.

REMARKS .- During the past week our market for metals generally has been dull, shippers, speculators, and consumers appearing very diffident about the soundness of the existing state of things. Beyond the ordinary trade, business has assumed a cheerless aspect, and a marked flatness has prevailed in the demand for most descriptions of metals.

COPPER.—Although trade has continued very quiet, and by some con-sidered sufficient to effect a change in its present value, yet a firm deter-mination amongst smelters to maintain fixed rates, in the face of diminished business, seems likely to end, as usual, in having their own price, whether justified or not, however much a few outside sellers might wish to regulate rates according to the demand. The ores sold at Swansea, on April 29, amounted to 1374 tons; the quantity for sale on May 15 is 2229 tons.

IRON.—English bars are not in such good request, and prices are somewhat easier than at this time last week; nevertheless, the market at the present moment is not likely to recede more than 5a, ner ton at the most.

present moment is not likely to recede more than 5s, per ton at the most, many of the ironmasters being well supplied with orders for rails, which will carry them over several months. Staffordshire bars, comparatively, are in less demand than English, but first qualities are held at former rates. Scotch pigs have fluctuated in price, more or less, is. to 2s. per ton; the market closes at 75s. to 75s. 6d., which is fully is. per ton better than yesterday's quotation. From Glasgow, we learn that the tone of the pig-iron market has been dull, with only a limited business doing. On Monday, warrants were sold at 75s. 6d. cash, but the price gradually gave way to 74s., at which iron was sold this forenoon, for prompt payment. During to-day (May 1), however, when it became known that the contract for the Bombay water pipes (15,000 tons) had been taken by a Glasgow founder, the feeling became more lively, and mixed numbers were held at 75s., with buyers at 74s. 6d. The low ebb to which makers' stocks have been reduced by the continued stand of the colliers and miners seemed also to attract attention, and impart more confidence to holders. emed also to attract attention, and impart more confidence to holders. LEAD maintains its position, without differing in price either in English

or foreign—market firm.

SPRITER.—A fair business has been done in this metal, and prices are very firm. Sellers are indisposed to effect sales to any extent at our quotations, thinking the market must shortly improve. The stock reported in London on the 1st inst. was 2630 tons, against 3078 tons same period last month, showing a diminution of about 400 tons; and as some few hundred tons of the present stock are already sold for shipment or consumption, although not yet taken up, the article has a much better appearance than for some time past; it evidently has an upward tendency.

TIN.—A rise in the price of English tin is anticipated by dealers, by the fact of smelters declining to realise at fixed prices. The fast decreasing stocks of Banca in Holland is the principal cause of enhanced rates being demanded. Consumers would do well to buy at anything like our quotations. Straits are in good demand, but scarce. For Banca, 1371, has been refused. market firm.
R.—A fair business has been done in this metal, and prices are

Tin-Plates.—Makers are firm, and the market is steady. A fair de-and exists, but prices operate against extensive shipments, especially mand exists, but to the East Indies

STEEL.—Foreign keg is much wanted, and in its absence imitation is being made as a substitute, which we fear may prejudice the sale of the genuine article, as it might be sold as real Swedes.

GLASGOW, MAY 1 .- Our market has fluctuated considerably this week and a fair business has been transacted, at prices varying from 76s. down to 74s., according to terms. We were flat this morning, with sellers at 74s., but the tone of the market improved in the afternoon, and we closed firm, with buyers at 74s. 6d. The strike still continues unabated, and masters and men are seemingly as determined as ever. No. 1, Gartsheric, 80s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 76s.; No. 3, g.m.b., 73s. 6d. Shipments for the week ending April 26:—Foreign, 5281 tons; coastwise, 6582 tons = 11,863 tons. In the corresponding week of 1855 they were—Foreign, 6875 tons; coastwise, 6113 tons = 12,988 tons.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 1 .- During the past week our metal market has been quiet in tone, without any important variation in prices. Manufactured fron generally, both Welsh and Staffordshire, is in continued fair demand, quiet in tone, without any important variation in prices. Manufactured Iron generally, both Welsh and Staffordshire, is in continued fair demand, and makers do not complain of want of orders. It is reported that one or two of the first-class makers have issued notices of an advance in price, but in other respects orders are taken at late rates. For the last few days Scotch Pig-iron has been easier, and prices are rather in favour of the buyer. The shipments for the week are 11,863 tons, against 12,988 tons in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 1125 tons. The differences between masters and men still continue to exist, and as yet there appears to be no immediate prospect of their settlement. The market to-day closes flat, at 74s. to 74s. 6d. per ton, cash, f.o.b. in Glasgow, for warrants, mixed numbers, without much attempt at business on the part of buyers; and if shipments should continue to decrease, and an arrangement be arrived at by the masters and their men, by which operations could be resumed, the present high price could not be maintained. The demand for Tin is brisker at the present time than it has been for several weeks, and the smelters cannot make it as fast as it is required. Tim-plates are, consequently, very firm, and extreme rates are paid for first-class brands. Lead maintains its price, and an advance is not improbable. Copper is also well supported, and for both these metals a large demand exists. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, \$4.12s. 6d. to \$4.15s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 133s. per cwt.; common bar, 134s.; refined block, 140s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 36s. per box; coke, IC, 31s.—Lead: Sheet, 26t. per ton; pig, 25t. 10s.—Spelter (cake), 24t. 15s. per ton.—Zinc (sheet), 32t. per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per ton.—Vellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19t. to 19t. 10s. per ton; fagot, 20t. 10s. to 21t.

NEW YORK, APRIL 16.—The state of trade generally is becoming more satisfactory, but there is still an absence of that animation which it might reasonably have been expected would have followed the resumption of in-land navigation, especially as the pacific negociations in Europe are looked upon as certain to conclude in an entire cessation of hostilities. In copper, the sales are quiet; new sheathing in suits is taken at 32 c.; yellow metal, English and American, at 26 c., six months; old is firm, and from 6000 to 7000 lbs. have changed hands, at 26½ c. to 27½ c., cash. There is an absence of demand for iron; Scotch-pig is irregular, and some sales are advised at lower rates, the tendency of transactions being still towards a

decline; prices may be quoted at \$35 to \$35.50. About 300 tons of a new brand, "Derwent," changed hands at \$32, six months. Of English sheet, 250 bundles, good brand, doubles, have been sold at $4\frac{1}{6}$ c., and about 300 bundles singles at four and six months. There is no alteration to report in bars or rails. The firmness with which pig-lead is held has prevented sales to any extent, and dealings have consequently been inactive; we note the sale of a parcel of Spanish at \$6.75, cash. Sheet zine is quiet, note the sale of a parcel of Spanish at \$6.75, cash. Sheet zine is quiet, but steady, at 7½ c. to 8 c., six months. Cut nails are saleable at previquas rates; German wrought, all sizes, sell from store at 7½ c., six months. In shot, sales continue to be made at 7½ c., cash, for drop, and 7½ c. for buck, less 2 per cent. to the city trade. There has been a reaction in most descriptions of tin, in consequence of advices from Holland representing the market as having advanced. From store, 350 slabs Banca sold at 33½ c., cash, but it is now generally held at 34 c.; 200 slabs to arrive, and about 5 tons English, sold on terms favourable to the holder. For Straits, 33½ c., six months, are asked, but the recent arrivals remain unsold; 800 boxes IC coke realised \$9.50, cash, and \$9.75 at 90 days; ½ dx Plates are still in small stock, and sell at \$12, six months. In coke and charcoal terne there is nothing doing. The imports from England during the week were—From Bristol, per Kate Hooper, 3837 bars iron; from Glasgow, per Acadis, 185 tons pig-iron; from Cardiff, per Gold Hiester, 1593 bars iron, to order; and from Liverpool, per Chicago, 1851 bars iron, 257 iron plates, 2163 bundles of hoop, and 1400 sheets. The total declared value of the imports of all descriptions to the port of New York for the week is to the Erom Philodolphia April 15 reports are represented.

imports of all descriptions to the port of New York for the week is to the amount of \$669,260.

From Philadelphia, April 15, reports are very favourable. The demand was active, and the heavy stocks which had accumulated during the unusually protracted winter now past, coupled with the fact that the mills have been fully employed, are gradually decreasing, but it is generally believed the supply will be unequal to the demand likely to arise: 2000 tons have been sold, including 500 tons forged, at \$25 to \$25.50; and 600 tons, Thomas's No. 1, at \$31, six months, the latter delivered in New York. The market for bars and rails has improved; bars sold at \$70 to \$76; rails, \$65, cash; nails firm. \$65, cash; nails firm.

MINES .- The Mine Share Market has exhibited rather more life this week, and the low price of shares has brought several purchasers into the field. Mining securities have not alone been depressed, for we hear on field. Mining securities have not alone been depressed, for we hear on all sides complaints of the absence of business, and the want of that general activity which was so fully anticipated on the conclusion of peace. The chief cause of this appears to be the demand for money, and its apparent scarcity. As this tightness wears off, business and speculation will increase. Wheal Trelawnys have advanced from 26 to 31; Mary Ann, 30, and both in demand, with few sellers to be found; Trewetha largely dealt in, at 3 to 3½; Wheal Wrey, 10 to 10½, not quite so firm; South Frances, 350; Basset, 345 to 355; Dolcoath, 120; North Basset, 37 to 38; West Basset, 33 to 34; Valc of Towy, 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Alfred Consols, 12½ to 13½; Rosewarne, 90 to 95; Gonamena, 19 to 26; South Tolgus, 120; Holmbush, 1½ to 1½, and a large business doing; Par Consols, 18½ to 19; West Caradon, 140 to 142½; Wheal Zion, ½ to 1. At the Trelawny meeting, the accounts showed a profit on the thece months working of 48tl. 11s. 11d., and a dividend of 512l. (1l. per share) was declared, leaving a balance in hand of 196l. 11s. 11d. The lode in the 120, in the north mine, is worth 23l, per fathom, and other parts looking well. The costs, including the sinking of three sump shafts, are heavy, but as the returns are expected to increase the dividends will be kept up, notwithstanding these extra charges. At the East Pool account, the profit was only 27l. 7s. on the two months, and a dividend of 320l. (2l. 10s. per share) declared; for the next account, the credits for tin and copper are estimated at 3200l., which will pay the principal part of the cost of the new machinery, and keep up the dividend. Grambler and St. Aubyn is reported as having further improved; early in the week several shares were purchased at 100 to 105, with a good market, but afterwards one or two shares were offered and sold at 95, and the market became flatter. At Devon Great Consols, the lode has been cut through in the 75 fm. level, at Wheal Emma, yielding 10 tons of rich ore per all sides complaints of the absence of business, and the want of that ge-50 is yielding very rich s worth 8l. to 12l. per fm.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week :-

The Mining Subscription Rooms Official List of transactions:-

The Mining Subscription Rooms Official List of transactions:—
Tursday,—Sortridge Consols, 29-16 to 21. 14s. 6d.; West Sortridge, 1s. 6d., 2s. 2d.,
2s. 3d., 2s. 6d.; Botallack, 165; Providence Mines, 70; South Caradon, 277½ to 179;
South Carn Brea, 12½ to 13; Great Wheal Baddern, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Zion, 18s. 6d.
to 19s. 6d.; Cwm Daren, 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s.; Gawton United, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.;
West Sortridge, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; West Collacombe, 4s. 6d., 4s. 9d., 5s.; Port Bowen,
5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.; Alfred Consols, 13½ to 13½; Hawkmony, ½ to ½;
Weddshan, 1½; West Collacombe, 4s. 6d., 4s. 9d., 5s.; Port Bowen,
5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.; Alfred Consols, 13½ to 13½; Hawkmony, ½ to ½;
Weddshan, 1½; West Collacombe, 4s. 6d., 6reat
South Cudden, 1½; West Collacombe, 4s. 6d.; Great
Wheal Baddern, 1½, 1½; South Carn Brea, 11½, 12½; Sortridge Consols, 2½, 2½.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—
SATURDAY, APRIL 26.—West Caradon, 140; Wheal Trelawny, 27½; Wheal Unity, 2½; St. Day United, 1½; Sortridge Consols, 2½ to 2½; Great Hewas, 3s. 9d., 4s. Monday.—West Caradon, 140; South Caradon, 290; Alfred Consols, 13½; Par Consols, 19½; Sortridge Consols, 2½; to 2½; Fineroft, 4; South Tamar, 6; Vale of Towy, 32s.; Wheal Edward, 4½ to 4½; Fort Bowen, 5s. 6d. to 5s.
Widdlessoar.—South Caradon, 290; Rosewarn, 87½; Bosecan, 87½; Sortridge Consols, 2½; South Tamar, 6; Vale of Towy, 1½; Chancellorsville, 13s. 6d.; Fort Bowen, 5s. 6d. to 7s.
FEIDAY.—South Tamar, 6; Great Hewas, 4s.; Great Vor, 4½ to 4½; San Fernando, 4s. to 4s. 6d.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—
SATURDAY, APRIL 25—In London, 5127 pigs lead, 1649 cakes spelter, and 400 slabs tin from Holland, 851 pigs lead from Spain.

Mospar.—In London, 357 pigs lead from Spain, 400 kegs steel from Sweden, 50 slabs tin, 53 cases rolled, 33 casks, and 206 sheets zinc from Belgium.

TURBDAY.—In London, 772 slabs tin from Holland, 298 pigs lead from Spain.

WEDNEADAY.—In London, 3347 piates spelter from Hamburgh, 239 bars pig-iron from Spain, 1372 bars iron from Sweden.

THURBDAY.—In London, 138 bags tin ore from Port Phillip, 25 tons and 1633 plates spelter from Humburgh, 416 ingots tin from Penang, 401 slabs tin from Holland.

FRIDAY.—In London, 927 bars lead from Spain, 1430 cakes spelter from Hamburgh, 320 slabs tin from Rotterdam, 69 casks and 32 cases zinc from Belgium.

The Official Returns of the exports of metals from London, for the week just made up, comprise—94 cwts. of iron nails to the Mauritius, 19 tons of copper to Havre, 8 cwts. of steel and 15 cwts. of zinc to Madeira, 5 tons of spelter to Madras, 29 cwts. of tin to Sydney, 206 lbs. of quicksilver to Madras, 1055 lbs. to Hamburgh, 9064 lbs. to Calcutta, 1344 lbs. to Rot-terdam, and 5600 lbs. to Boulogne.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3387 tons of ore were sold, realising 21,716*l*. 15s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average price, 6*l*. 7s. 6d.; average produce, 6½; average standard, 135*l*.; quantity of fine copper, 229 tons 16 evts. On Thursday next 4791 tons will be sold. There will be no sale on Thursday week.

Will be no saie on Inursany week.

The Ticketing at Swansea, on Tuesday, was for 1374 tons of copper ore, and realised 21,3884.3s. 6d.—of which the Cobre Mines had 13,6244.1s. 6d., for 850 tons; Berehaven Mines, 328 tons, 35664.1s. 6d; Spanish, 31 tons, 3214.12s.; Peninsular, 52 tons, 5044.8s.; Spanish, 1 ton, 44; Namaqualand, 74 tons, 20534.9s.; Helvellyn, 5 tons, 354.16s. 6d.; and from the North British Australasian Kawau Mine, 33 tons (35½ produce) sold the North British Australasian Kawau Mine, 33 tons (354 produce) sold at 23l. 15s. per ton; one parcel from Cobre (57\frac{3}{2}\) produce) was purchased by Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 59l. 6s. per ton. The next sale, May 13, will be 2229 tons—from Cobre, Cuba, Ballyvirgin, Knockmahon, Berehaven, Peninsular, Copiapo, Irish, Torino, Castilian, Holyford, Brow March Step Name (1998). haven, Peninsular, Co Head, Slag, Namaqua.

The Royal Santiago (Cuba) copper ore, 521 tons, sold at Liverpool on Thursday, varied in price from 9l. 1s. to 75l. 15s. 6d. The purchasers were—Bibby, Sons, and Co.; Newton, Keates, and Co.; and Keys and Son.

In Saltpetre,—there has been little business done during the week, and the market has been exceedingly heavy. At auction, 435 bags were offered, but the greater portion were bought in at previous rates—refuection 8½ per cent., 33s. 6d. to 34s.; refraction 3½ to 2½ of good quality, at 35s. to 36s.. About 500 bags, however, were afterwards sold at 33s. 6d. to 34s., and 3½ per cent. at 35s. 6d. 153 bags Bombay, refraction 22 to 19½ per cent., found purchasers at 29s. 6d.: and 700 bag Madras, 19 per cent., at 28s. to 31s. For home consumption, 319 tag were taken, and 95 tons were landed. The present stock comists of 4698, against 10,483 tons in the corresponding period of 1855. In the 17 weeks of the present year, 4507 tons have been landed, and 30½ taken for home consumption, against 3715 tons, and 4110 tons in the preceding year, showing a slight decrease in the imports, and an increase in the deliveries. The exports for the week, as given by the Customs' returns, were—To Belgium, 296 cwts.; to Stockholm, 4216 cwts., to Bromen, 20 cwts.; to Amsterdam, 20 cwts; to Leghorn, 92 cwts.; in Hamburgh, 532 cwts.; and to Tonning, 20 cwts.

In Brimstone,—business is quiet, and prices unchanged—Rough,

In Brimstone,—business is quiet, and 5l. 10s.; roll, 9l. 10s.; and flour, 11l. 10s. and prices unchanged-Rough,

51. 10s.; roll, 91. 10s.; and flour, 111. 10s.

In the Bullion Market,—Bar gold, 77s. 6d. per oz. standard; South American Goubloons, 74s. 6d. per oz.; bar silver, 5s. 1½d. per oz. standard; Five-franc pieces, 4s. 11½d. per oz. The arrivals of the precious metals to England, during the week, comprise—From Port Phillip, per Besnei, 18,000 ozs. of gold; from the West Indies, per Magdatena, 9931,37s; from New York, per Msia, 9453,000; and from the Peninsula, per Tuya, 34151.; making the total arrivals, for the week, about 242,2281. The shipments include 12,8261., ex Suttan, for the Peninsula, and some large withdrawals from the Bank on account of France. The Custom House returns of the export of specie consist of 1940 ozs. of gold coin to Hamburgh, and 65 ozs. to Belgium; of silver coin, 1300 ozs. to Belgium; 147,907 ozs. to Hamburgh; and 30,349 ozs. of bar silver to Hamburgh.

The undermentioned sums in gold, representing a total value of at least

The undermentioned sums in gold, representing a total value of at least 5,0004., are known to be actually on the way from Australia to this country:

are known to be actual Ship.	lly on the From	way from A	Sailed.	to this co	untry :-
tebonheath	Melbourn	0	Feb. 16		61,957
hames	ditto		Jan. 25	**********	41,788
tatesman	ditto	***************************************	Jan. 25	**********	14,198
ultana	ditto	***********	Feb. 12	***********	13,026
I. M. S. Fantome			Feb. 5		8,000
ademnity		990-4	Feb. 7		7,367
Total o	unces				146,336

At Swansea, 80 tons of copper dross have arrived from Rouen.

During April, the following dividends have been declared :-

Mines.	Per	sh	are.		Amou	int.	
Wheal Basset	£12	10	0	******	£6,400		0
North Wheal Basset	0	13	0	**********	3,900	0	0
West Wheal Seton	- 6	0	0				0
South Tamar	0	5	0		2,250	0	0
Aifred Consols	0	5	0	*********	1,280	0	0
Rosewarne United	2	0	0		1,024	0	0
Wheal Exmouth and Adams	0	3	0	**********	855	0	0
West Providence		15	0	**********		0	0
Dolcoath	4	0	0			0	0
Eyam (Derbyshire)	0	10	0	*********	700	0	0
Wheal Seton	3	0	0	**********	594	0	0
Wheal Trelawny	1	0	0		520	0	-
Brynford Hall	5	0	0	********	500	0	1
Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon		4	0	***********		0	-
Nether Hearth	0	1	0	**********		0	- (
East Pool	2	10	0		320	0	-
Brightside and Froggatt Grove	3	0	0	************		0	6
Peak United (Derbyshire)		10	0	*********	250	0	(
Total					£23,897	0	0

At Brynford Hall Mine meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 51, per

At East Pool meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last udit, 317. 8s. 4d.: ores sold, &c., 2733. 1s. 3d.:—3059. 9s. 7d.—Mine cost and merhants' biles, Feb. and March, 27051. 1ss. 3d.: leaving balance in favour of adventures, 44/. 15s. 4d. A dividend of 320/. (2l. 10s. per share) was declared.

The committee of the Brightside Mining Company, on Wednesday, de-ared a dividend of 21. per share, payable on May 8, out of profits from the last siz-ceks' working; 7001, worth of one having been raised in that period.

ceks' working; 700f, worth of ore having been raised in that period.

At the Nether Hearth Mining Company meeting, held at Newcastle-onyne, on Tuesday (Mr. James Bowson in the chair), the accounts showed—Balasee
on last account, 135f, 9s. 2d.; ore sold, 249f. 19s. 8d.; ore in course of delivery,
16f. 5s.; ore broken at mine, 392f, =1193f, 13s. 10d.—Mine cost and expenses for Jan,
eb., and March, 383f, 8s. 9d.; cost for April, and other liabilities, 372f.: leaving he
mee to credit of mine, 428f, 5s. 1d. Reports from Capt. Jeffery were read, and the
mear stated that the masons had commenced the building of new shops, cottage,
c.—that a great portion of the machinery was delivered on the mine, and its cretom
ould be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. It was resolved that a dividend of its
er share be declared, payable May 21. The next meeting is to be at the mine.

per share be declared, payable May 21. The next meeting is to be at the mine. At the Eyam Mining Company meeting, on April 25 (Mr. John Pitt in the chair), the accounts showed—Cash received on transfer from extension account, 7011. Ss. 5d.; sale of ore, 54141. 7s. 6d.; pig-lead, 29374. 12s. 11d. =90534. Ss. 19d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., \$4406. &s. 5d.; leaving balance in favour of adversenturers, 6051. 19s. 5d. One hundred and fifty guiness were voted to the committee, as an acknowledgment for past services. The committee of management were reduced from nine to six, and the following gentlemen appointed:—Mesers. John Pitt, John Fortham, William Hobson, John Elliott, Robert Mitchell, and Joseph Smills, and 1001. set apart for their services during the ensuing year. Mr. John Fordham was re-elected treasurer, and Messrs. John Bennet Roberts and Wm. Greenwood auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. It was stated by the Chairman, at a dinner after the meeting, that the company purchased the mines for 6201, and that since that time the shareholders had received in dividends fifteen times the purchase-money; that the lords were receiving annually from the company meet than the amount of the original cost of the mine for royality; and that if the mines were to be sold at the price now given for each share, they would realise 39,000.

At Treleigh Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Ashley in the chair),

At Treleigh Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Ashley in the chair)

satisfaction to the shareholders, and which expressed confidant hopes for the future success of their operations.

At the North Downs Mine moeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Ashley in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 804, 10s. 10d.; calls, 27094; copper ore soid, 1134, 0s. 24.—3933.f. is.—Mine cost from March, 1855, to February, 1858, 1856.f. s. 64.; merchants' bills, 1158, 158, 24.; lord's dues, 1364, 12s. 3d.; loan repaid, 1904.; Treleigh Company, 4054, 11s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 2424, 13s. 6d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed balance against mine, 2136. 13s. 6d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed balance against mine, 2136. 13s. 6d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed balance against mine, 2136. In the statement of the state of the proceeding in the water, which was about 12 fathoms above the deep adit, but which they expect to reach in a few days, when the permanent plunger and forcing lift will be fixed to bring the water to surface, for condensing, dressing, and other works, and the bottom will be drained without delay. In the course of the proceedings, it was stated that the operations had been suspended in consequence of the overflow of water, but this it was fully expected they would have it completely in fork in about a fortnight, when they would be resumed. Mr. Nicholson (the secretary) said there was but one opinion in the county as to the value of the sett, but a great mistake was made at the commencement of the undertaking, in dividing it into so small a number of shares. He they made it 6000 shares instead of 2000, as at pre-ent, they would have had a much better mine. If they had called up at the beginning 1l. 10s. on 5000 or 6900 share, instead of taking the ore from the reserves, and making small calls, no more mosey would now be required. A letter was read from the lord, consenting to reduce the dues to 1-20th. Mr. Cumberlege expressed his belief that, under the circumstance, greater concessions should have been made; in Holmba

some farther remarks, the meeting was adjourned until May 39, to enable the mise to be unwatered.

At the North Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed balance in favour of adventurer 72. 0s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was make Capts. John James and George R. Odgers reported, that it was desirable to continue the end west until they reached the cross-course, about 40 fms. distant; and also the cross-cour, as there were four known lodes to the north, and all in virgin ground. The principal operations will, therefore, be to prove the lode west to the cross-course, and continue the cross-course, and continue the cross-course will be considered to the course of the

ceclings, which are detailed in another column, terminates with a thanks to the Chairman.

At South Wheal Ellen meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Babane last sudit, 7321. 18s. 1d.; mine costs, Feb., 2544. 7s. 11d.; March, 3004. 0s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 3104. 7s. 1d. =15971. 13s. 9d.—Calls received, 10244. Orce soid (fee merchants' bills, 3104. 7s. 1d. =1517. 13s. 9d.—Calls received, 10244. Orce soid (fee dues 1-18th, 244. 13s. 1d.), 4194. 3s. 1d.; materials soid, 344. 8s. 4d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 1204. 2s. 4d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. William Annear reported that, since the last meeting, they had completed the engine shaft to the 30. Last week they opened the south side of the 30 east, on the lody.

April 25, copper or sil. 24. 1 in favour 29%. 18s. opened or their interest other by sold on A the same of small At H day (Mr 206l, 15a costa, Fe 863l, 2s. mine, 70 mine, 11 of Laity' commun surface, this part excellen A me on the is about Whe Cwn At G

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wish was 2½ feet wide, producing saving work for copper ore. The tribute pitches sensity were looking well. They had prepared 77 tons of copper ore to be sampled sensity were looking well. They had prepared 77 tons of copper ore to be sampled sensity and out to that early next year they would be in a position to pay dividends. Alt the Great Crinnis Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. C. I. Baoli in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of the sensity of the

samulation. A meeting of shareholders in the Carvath Mining Company was held on the mine, on Wednesday, which passed off highly satisfactory. The tin for sale is about 13 tons, and will command a good price.

Wheal Guskus has sold tin to the value of 4081. 8s. 6d.

Cwm Daren Mine sold on April 30, 12 tons copper ore, at 7l. 2s. 6d.

At Great Tregune Mine, the recent discovery continues to improve. The edi inte 04, 3d. Hobler's shaft, is now driven about 6 fms. west, on a course of ore from 5 to 7 inches wide, which has been gradually rising and increasing. It is now yielding from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom, worth 14l. per ton; and presents every indication of further improvement as they approach the hill. It is anticipated that the first parcel of ore from the mine will be sampled early in June.

From the Devon and Courtenay Mine, Capt. T. Bawden (May 1) reports.—The lode in the pitch in back of the 90 will turn out 4½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch in back of the 80 will turn out 4½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch in back of the 80 will turn out 1½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch in back of the 80 will turn out 1½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch in one of the five points recommended by Capt. Dale. Some months since he advised the sinking of Reid's shaft 30 fms., sinking a new shaft from senting a cross-cut from Hunter's to the 70, and the unwatering of Wheal Unity. Some of the part of the part of the proving a cross-cut from Smith's shaft to cut the Pembroke lode, driving a cross-cut from Smith's shaft to cut the Pembroke lode, driving a cross-cut from Smith's shaft to cut the Pembroke lode, driving a cross-cut from Smith's shaft to cut the Pembroke lode, driving a cross-cut from Smith's shaft to cut the Pembroke lode, driving a cross-cut from Smith's shaft to cut the Pembroke lode, driving a cross-cut from Smith's shaft to cut the Pembroke lode, driving a cross-cut from Smith's shaft to cut the Pembroke lode, driving a cross-cut from Smith's shaft to cut the Pembroke lode

by that means reduce the adventure by 37,820 shares, being nearly half the number originally issued.

Mr. Ennor, last week, thoroughly examined Great Dowgas Mine: he says—"It is a very interesting lode, and is certainly deserving a spirited trial."

At Ballymoneon Mine (County Wicklow), the progress of the different workings have been going forward in a very satisfactory manner. The addit level has this time been driven through the great sulphur lode 57 feet, which is generally mineralised, and found to be in its nature and character very similar to the other wines in the district upon this sulphur lode. About 10 fms. have been opened, which have turned out a large quantity of sulphur and copper ores. About the end of May the new workings will be communicated with the old, and the mine got into a satisfactory state of working.

At the Cambrian Gold Mine, the stamps are now at work, and the results of the process will be known by next week. Gold has been found every day on the skins and fiannels.

At Nantees and Penrhiw Mine, the deep adit, which has been a great

skins and flannels.

At Nanteos and Penrhiw Mine, the deep adit, which has been a great drawback to the operations, is now connected in the 46, and will enable them to work the mine with much greater advantage, and at considerably less expense.

We regret to hear that the Driggeth Mine has been stopped working. Some differences having arisen among the proprietary, from damages for injury to seighbouring land being recovered against them, the mine was closed on Monday.

Various lots of shares in the Arundell Copper Mine, sold by Mr. G. E. Shattleworth, yesterday, by public auction, at the Auction Mart, fetched 5s. and 5s. 6d. per share.

Shattleworth, yesterday, by public auction, at the Auction Mart, fetched 5s. and 3s. 5d. per share.

At the Waller Gold Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Torrens in the chair, it was announced that of the 40,000 shares issued, 39,500 had been taken up, and application made for more than sufficient to meet the additional capital. Mears, Torrens, Heneage, Hudson, Thompson, and Sir T. Roberts, Bart., were appointed directors. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. At the Great Nugget Vein Gold Mining Company meeting, at Sydney, on Jan. 21 (Mr. T. S. Mort in the chair), the report submitted stated that the company bad been formed three years and a half, and during three years of that period has mines had been under the control of the Colonial Gold Company, on terms highly favourable to both parties; but the board considered it groundless to hope for profitable returns from mining the claims in the present state of the labour market. The board were of opinion that the best course would be to return 7s. 6d. per share on the 1t. shares, and half that amount on the 10s. shares. The report was unanimously adopted, and after considerable discussion, it was left to the directors to dispose of the debentures, if they deemed it advisable, to pay off the instalment proposed as soon as possible, or to remit them to England for realisation there, if found expedient.

The Peninsular Mining Company have received a report from their engineer in Spain, as follows:—At Verdona Copper Mine, we are not yet through the idea, which is a good one, but very hard and compact; it is probably worth about 1 tons of clean ore per fine, at the point where we have intersected it. Its underlay is, unfortunately, something out of the usual way; the drift is in about 10 fms.

The New Granada Mining Company have received, per Magdalena, gold dast valued at 910t, being the produce of the mines of Bolivia and Frontino for Feb. Owing to the extreme drought, which has prevailed for some time, the stampling has been much

owing to the extreme drought, which has prevailed for some time, the stamping has been much retarded.

The Fort Bowen Mining Company have advices to April 3, and the most important point is the fact that Capt. Tregoning has discovered a method by which ample water power can be procured; in fact, a never-failing supply. The expense of fuel for steam-machinery was the principal difficulty the company had to contend with, which is now altogether got over, and Messre. Phillips and Darlington being of opinion such would be the result, selected the machinery, to be sent out without delay, adapted for the water-wheel at the mine.

The South Australian Copper Mining Company have advices to Jan. 22. The shaft is down 18 fms., and they have commenced driving north, to see the lode under the north winze. They had several unfortunate delays in completing the smelt-new first own of the shaft is down 18 fms., and they have commenced with the shaft in the colony as a strangent, but the engine continued to work well. The South Australian Register, in commenting on this property, says, "It is one of the few mines in the colony sill at work. But the commenting on this property, says, "It is one of the few mines in the colony closure, in definite depth. A fixed engine of 30-horse power, originally intended for remains in the colony of the surface, and more than 1000 tons are in sight."

In Foreign Mines, the market has been generally firm. Clarendon Consolidated of Jamustes have reached ½, several transactions being effected at that price, it, John del Rey, 24½ to 22½; Coplapo, 18; Pontgiband, 11½; and Royal Santiago, 3.

The Gold Mining Share Market continues neglected, the only enquiries

The Gold Mining Share Market continues neglected, the only enquiries eng for Chancellorsville and Fort Bowen; other quotations were merely nominal.

The number of steam-engines reported in *Drawno's Cornish Engine Reporter* for March is 46. The average duty of 13 pumping-engines is 69°s million besified 1 foot high by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coal; the average duty of 7 rotary whim engines is 18°1 million lbs.; and the average duty of 2 stamping engines is 48°4 million lbs.

Mr. John Batters has furnished the following remarks on the Commercial and Mining business of the week, ending Friday night:-

cial and Mining business of the week, ending Friday night:—
Business still continues inactive. Since our last prices have slightly declinedMoney continues in good demand, but we may now look for a favourable change.
A considerable quantity of gold has this week found its way into the Bank, and the farin on account of the Turkish loan is now well nigh over. Consols close to-hight at \$27.16 to \$22 9.16. We have no material fluctuations in Foreign stocks; Turks close \$9% to \$9?; New Turks, 101; Mexican, 21% to \$24%. Railways have been reclosing \$2% to \$2%; the traffic for the week has increased nearly 5000L Luxemburgles are better, 6% to 7; confident hopes are entertained that the negociations also for foot will end successfully. The leading lines close—Birmingham, 100% to
\$28%; Leeds, \$3 to \$28%; Caledonian, \$29% to 30; Dover, \$21% to \$21%; York and
North, \$7% to \$27%; Eastern Counties, \$13.16 to \$15.16; Berwick, 19% to 19%; Northern of France, \$3% to \$43%; Lyons, \$7%; Sambre and Meuse, \$11%, \$12.

Foreign mines have been in good request, and a considerable amount of business has been transacted. Fort Bowen, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; St. John del Rey, 24 to 26; United Mexican, 3½ to 4½; Cocases, 2½ to 3; Imperial Brazilian, 3½ to 3½; Cobre, 62. 64. Dividend British mining stocks still continue inactive; as usual with the public, when prices are excessively low and a want of life in the market, speculators are afraid to buy, whereas, on the contrary, the moment a reaction occurs all are buyers, thence greater caution is required in purchasing, the danger being that prices are driven up beyond the intrinsic value of the property; hence, nothing but complaints against mining property, which ought not to exist were the commonest precaution used. We again repeat, this depression cannot long remain; investors would, therefore, do well to take advantage of the present depressed state of the market. Brynford Hall has realized our anticipations, declaring a dividend of 5t. at their meeting, on Wednesday last; shares have advanced to 95, 100, and likely to improve. Basset, 355 to 360; Buller, 370 to 376; West Basset, 34; North Basset, 38; Rosewarne, 67½ to 90; Sortridge Consols, 2½ to 2½; Great Wheal Vor, 4½; Trelswny, 27½; Providence, 65 to 70; Botallack, 15s. Basset, has declared, in April, a dividend of 12l. 10s. per share; North Basset, 12s.; West Scton, 6t; Alfred Consols, 5s.; Rosewarne United 2there are county inactive; the transactions of the week have been most limited; the same remarks may be applied to these stocks as to dividend shares. This state of depression cannot remain long, and the most profitable results must accrue from present invertments. From the Hill of Towy, Mr. William reports most favourably; they are now shoding to cut the western lode at the foot of the hill, for an adit, and altogether are getting on much better than could have been expected in the time. East Basset, 40; Grambler and 8t. Aubrn, 95 to 100; South Garras, 85 to 90; Wheal Ludoott, 1½ to 1½; to 1½; Kast Rose, 4°; Wheal Edward, 4½; W

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

1856. £22,036 26,748		1855.
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	*******	20,474
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1,002		1,102
£17,214		£16,558
	17,261 1,298 16,855 1,393 21,785 5,852 22,600 32,433 3,433 3,433 32,384 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434 32,434	17,261 1,298 16,856 6,036 5,139 5,852 21,785 5,881 20,606 2,961 2,961 2,961 2,961 2,961 2,961 2,961 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,509 2,509 2,509 2,509 2,509 2,509 2,162 4,279 2,509 2,509 2,162 4,279 2,509 2,162 4,279 2,509 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,509 2,162 4,279 2,509 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,509 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,279 2,162 4,

The Railway Calls falling due in May amount to 849,276L, making a total for the year of 6,791,123L.

* * With next week's Journal we shall give a Supplemental Sheet, which will contain—"Coal Miner's" Address to the Coal Miners of England—the Working of Mines not the Cause of the Increase of Poor-Rates—Rating of Mines—History of Lake Superior Mining Districts, No. 4.—Manufacture of Alloys or Combinations of Metals—and various other interesting communications.

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LIVERPOOL METAL TRADE.

Particulars of Copper Ore, Copper Regulus, Bar Copper, and Silver Ore, imported at Liverpool during the month of April, 1856.

Date.	Ship.	Where from.	Copp.	Copp.	Bar copper.	Silver ore
			Tons.	Tons.		
Apr. 2	Margaret	Ambriz	50	-	-	
,, 2	Ivanhoe	St. Jago de Cuba	530	-	-	-
	Braganza	Caldera	-	=	1605 bars	4350 bags
	Pernana	Islay	325	-	540 ,,	2508 ,
	Alehymist	Manilla	-	-	1546 cakes	
. 7	Ann Lawson	Arica	90		_	_
7	Tiber	Legborn	25	=	-	-
14	Mary Worrall	Coquimbo	220	94	-	=
26	Beemah	Melbourne	320	-	-	_
26	Frankfort	Genoa		-	64 ingots	-

	The second secon			
	LEAD Sold on th	ORES.		
Mines.	Tons.	Price per	ton.	Furchasers.
	201101	City Pos	d	
South Garras	33	\$18 0	0	
	Sold on the	30th Apri	1.	
Dufnamm				Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dying with		2010 #		Tre wrom, recition, as co.
Rhoswydol	7	15 11	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Caylan	13	14 5	R	ditto
Cary total			0	Manten Waster & Co.
ditto	2	8 0	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
	Sold on t	he 2d May.		
71 - 1-1-				Name Vanton & Co.
Foxdate		£17 I	0	Newton, Kentes, & Co.
	Sold on	the Mine.		
Tees Side			0	Shield and Dinning.
Tens pine	14	219 12		onieta ana Dinning.
			_	

BLACK TIN.

						oud on th					
Mines.		Tons	e.	q.	lb.	Price	per	ton.	Amo	unt.	. Purchasers.
Fedn-an-	drea Uni	ted 6	6	1	19	£81	10	0	£515	3	0 - Bolitho.
ditto	*********	2	3	0	20	65	10	0	150	1	0- ditto
ditto	-	0		9	14	46	0	0	15	14	6- ditto

	_	_	-				An		:1			
St. Austell Consols.	9	14	1	18	old of	£76	0	0	April.	£738	13	2-Enthoven.
aitto	0	. 0	2	11	old o	n the	99	th	April		-	
Par Consols	72			0	*****	£	-		*****	£5419	2	11
			So	ld d	luring	g the	mo	nt	h of A	ipril.		
Union	1	4	0	26		£85	0	0	*****	£102	19	8-New Blowing.
ditto	0	1	0	4		50	0	0	*****	2	11	8- ditto
Tretoil					******	74	10	0	*****	428	7	6-Enthoven
ditto	- 0	15	0	0	******	40	0	0		30	0	0 - ditto
ditto	0	7	0	0	*****	22	10	0	*****	7	14	0-Calenick.

COPPER ORES.

Sale of Copper Ore at Liverpool, by Mr. J. Lewis, on account of the ROYAL SANTIAGO
MINING COMPANY; sampled April 18, and sold May 1.

		Ton	s. F	rice	per	to	0.	Purchasers.
Lot I		. 84		£ 9				J. Keys and Son.
Lot 2	*******************************	. 84	*********	9	2	6		Newton, Keates, & Co.
	***************************************		********	9	1	0	*****	ditto
			*******	9	8	6	*****	J. Keys and Son.
Lot 5		. 62	*******		14	0		J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.
	*************************************	. 46	******		11	6	*****	J. Keys and Son.
Lot 7		. 26	********	. 14	10	6		ditto
Lot 8		. 18	********	. 9		0		Newton, Keates, & Co.
Lot 9		. 9	********		15	6	*****	J. Keys and Son.
Lot 10			*******	75	15	6	*****	J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 9, and sold at Swansea April 29, 1856.

Mines, Tons, Pr	roduce, Pric	e.		. Pro			rice.	
Cobre104	1316 £14 €	0	Berehaven129		034 1			6
ditto 47		6 6	ditto	1	04		5	
ditto 96	13% 13 18		ditto 82		9%	10	5	
ditto 81			Spanish 23	1	03,	10	8	0
ditto 80			ditto 8		014	10	6	0
ditto 13	573/ 59	8 0	Peninsular 52		9%	9	14	0
ditto100	13% 14		Spanish 1		4%	4	0	0
ditto 99	14 15	0	Kawan 33		15 12	38	15	0
ditto 48	94 96 1	6	Namaqual'd 52 Wh.Maria.			00		
ditto 45	2514 26	1 0	Wh.Maria.	2	D	26	11	0
		2 6	Springbok 22	9	7%	29	17	6
ditto 77		6		******	3		11	6
ditto 61	11/8 12		ditto 2	1	33			0
		1	unto 4	******	A /M		-	
	TOT	AT. P	RODUCE.					
	1012	TH T	MODOCI.					-

Cobre	850	£1362±	1	0	Mawau	00		Trana	10	,
Berehaven	328	3566	1	6	Namaqualand)				-	
Spanish	31	321	12	0	Wheal Maria	74	******	2053	9	1
Peninsular	52	504	8	0	Springbok)					
Spanish	1	4	0	0	Helvellyn	5		35	16	-
COMPA	NIES	BY WHO	M	TH	E ORES WERE PU	RC	Amo	unt.		
							Amo	6 0		
Copper Min										
. Freeman an						****				
P. Grenfell	and So	ns					2837	1 0		
Sims, Willy	ams. N	levill, and	Co.		140 1/4		2651	13 6		

	Tons.		Amor			
Copper Miners' Company	6		£ 69	6	0	
Freeman and Co.		**********	747	15	6	
P. Grenfell and Sons			2837	1	0	
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	140 5	á	2651	13	6	
Vivian and Sons		2		8	0	
Williams, Foster, and Co		***********		4	6	
Mines Royal Company		**********		9	6	
Mason and Elkington		************	1282	16	0	
F. Bankart		**********	728	0	0	
C. Lambert		***********	2490	9	6	
Total	1374	1	21,388	3	6	
con for sale at Smanger May 13 Col		41, 37, 36	23. 6	3.6	0. 4	ú

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, May 13.—Cobre 45, 41, 37, 30, 23, 63, 60, 46, 29, 96, 83, 64, 81, 70, 62, 52, 50, 20, 13—Cuba 99, 83, 80, 75, 52—Ballyvirgin 42, 27, 19, 17, 16, 9, 3, 2, 1—Knockmahon 83, 60—Berehaven 103—Peninsular 57, 17, 14—Coplapo 73—Irish 67—Torino 69—Castlian 49, 2—Holyford 33—Browhead 32—Slag 9—Irish 17, 10—Namaqua 46,—Total, 2229 tons.

	AVERA Produce.	GES.	e.		Stan		đ.
British		£10 13	6		£126	1	-
Foreign	16¼	17	6	**********	118	11	
Sale	14%	£15 11	0		£119	16	
	sh, 333; Foreign,				rta.)		
	AVERAGES OF	LAST SA	LE			daw	A
	AVERAGES OF Produce.	LAST SA	LE e.		Stan		d.
	AVERAGES OF Produce.	LAST SA Pric	LE e.		Stan	16	d.

COPPER ORES.

Mines.		ons.	P	rice		Mines.		one.			rier.	
Fowey Cons	sols1	33	£6	9	6	South Tolgu		. 66	*****	£6	8	
ditto	1	27	. 7	2	0	ditto	*************	. 62	*****	10	19	-
ditto		93	. 6	8	0	ditto	**********	, 61	*****		2	6
ditto	**********	92	. 6	15	0	ditto		. 50	*****	6	19	6
ditto		56	. 6	16	0	ditto	***********			9	9	6
ditto	***************	53	. 1	9	0	ditto		. 18		18	19	0
South Franc	es	89	. 7	6	0	ditto	***********			7	4	
ditto	************	81	. 5	17	0	Wheal Setor			*****	4	15	0
ditto	*************	70	. 10	6	0	ditto	**********	. 25	*****	13	6	0
ditto	************		. 10	9	0	Pendarve	B	. 53	*****	4	6	6
ditto	************	61	. 5	6	6	ditto	***********	. 47	*****	4	12	0
ditto	*****		. 3	18	0	ditto	***********	. 39		1	10	6
ditto	*************		. 7	11	6	ditto	***********	. 21		11	8	6
ditto	*********			14	6	Pemb, and I	East Crinni	8 72			10	0
ditto	***************************************	20	. 4	13	0	ditto	***********	. 67	*****		19	6
ditto	***************************************			10	0	ditto	***********			5	15	6
Wheal Bass	ct1	03	. 8	11	0	ditto	************	. 45		0	5	6
ditto	***************************************		. 8	8	6	West Seton	*********	. 77		8	5	1
ditto	*************			0	6	ditto	***********	. 53		2	18	0
ditto	*************		. 4	7	0	ditto		. 45		2	15	0
ditto	*************			19	0	ditto	***********	. 28		15	3	0
ditto	***************************************			12	6	North Croft		. 76		4	15	•
ditto	*****************			16	0	ditto		. 72		- 8	12	ŧ
ditto	**********			8	0	ditto	***********	. 30	*****	2	2	•
ditto	***********	21		15	6	ditto		. 13	*****		10	0
ditto	*************	20		8	0	Copper Hill	***********	. 52		7	2	•
	ear	92		1	6	ditto		. 21		3	7	•
ditto	************			12	0	Wheal Harr	riett	. 22	*****	0	3	-
ditto	*******	58		6	6	ditto	*********	. 16		3	18	-
ditto	************			3	0	West Stray	Park	. 20	*****	. 8	6	
ditto	***************************************		•	9	0	South Rock				. 4	2	
ditto	***************************************				0		*************			. 6	15	-
ditto		24		16	6							

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Pendarves	261	1430	0	0	Polgooth	**********	12	81	0	0
Pemb. & E. Crinnis	248	967	6	0						
				Basicionis	ar there's					18/
Average Standard	age Pri	£135	0	0 1 .	Average Fr	oduce	7 6	******	0	3
Quantity of Ore		3387	ton	18	Quantity of	Fine Cop	per, 229 top	s 16 c	wt	8.

Amount of Money......

	Tons.		Amou		
Mines Royal Company	8	***********	£ 33		- (
Vivian and Sons	656		3671	16	
Freeman and Co	404	*******	1912		- (
Grenfell and Sons	601	***********	3445	12	-
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	370	***********	2678	14	:
Williams, Foster, and Co	477	**********	3817	15	1
Spitty Copper Company	326		1976	5	
Mason and Rikington	391	***********	2585		
Copper Miners' Company	154	**********	1595	12	10

NO SALE on Thursday week, May 15.

FIRST SALE IN MAY.

Year.	Tons.	1	Prod	Amou	nt.		Stand	lar	1.	0	re c	opp	er		Ca	ke coppe	r.
1847	 3725		8%	 £22,371	8	0	 £107	18	0		£74	0	0		£98	0- £10	
1848	 3271		714	 15,813	14	6	 92	2	0		58	14	0		88	10	
1849	 3791		7%	 20,206	0	0	 105	- 8	0		69	11	0	***	\$8	10	
1850	 3350		7	 16,226	10	0	 107	19	0		63	17	U		85	10	
1851	 3334		1.14	 15,550	12	0	 103	10	0		65	- 3	0		84	0	
1352	 3933		6%	 19,322	14	0	 114	2	0		73	19	0		. 88	10	
1853	 3821		656	 17,097	- 9	0	 118	- 6	0		73	- 5	0		117	0	
1954	 2237		616	 15,251	7	0	 146	4	0		103	11	0		128	0	
1855	2410		732	19.334	17	6	140	4	0		104	- 9	0		126	0	

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

for 21 for 2 for 2

Mining Correspondente.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams, April 26: The north-east branch in No. 1 stope, in the back of the 12, is looking well as we are driving, and it will yield 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The north-east branch, in the back of the western level, is poor, The north cross-cut, in the eastern level, is through the lode, and the men are going to drive eastward on the course of the lode. The dressers are going on with dressing the ore. The raff-wheel is in its place, and on Monday next we are going to crush, and we shall not stop the crusher either day or night till we finish the stock of ore we have got uncrushed. We have got plenty of water to work the crusher at present: we had a splendid shower last night, and it is raining very heavy to-day. We shall finish picking the piles of ore we have got on surface on Monday next, if he weather be favourable, and afterwards, we shall remove our grate. The iron rails are at Aberystwith, and I shall bring them up as soon as possible.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, April 23: The lode in the 140 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is at present split in two parts by a bunch of killas, each part being unproductive. The lode in this level, west of the shaft, is in the present one about 5 or 9 in. wide, yielding stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the vinze sinking below the 150, east of the shaft, is worth for copper ore 50l, per fm., for 2 ms, in length; the best part of the ore is apparently dipping east from this winze. The south lode, in the 150, cast of the shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, producing a small quantity of copper ore. In driving the 100 cross-cut, south of Davey's engine-shaft, we have intersected the north part of the lode, in which good stones of copper ore are found; this is in a beautiful stratum of ground, just as the cross-cut sorty of the shaft, he indications are very favourable, as several small branches of one have passed through, and some water flowing from them. No change to notice in any other part of this hine since last

last report.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, April 28: Since my last report, of the 15th inst., I have nothing new in the mine; all goes on satisfactorily, and our yield is much the same. The last week I have been occupied in getting up the steam-engine; it is now at work, and performs the pumping admirably. I have engaged a vessel, now at Clare, to sail on May 8, by which I shall ship about 100 tons of copper ore to Swansea.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, April 30: The lode in the 130 east is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work. In the 115 west the lode will still yield 4 ions of ore per fm; in the same level east the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm;; the stopes in the back of this level are worth from 6 to 7 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 is 18 in. wide, unproductive. Jackson's stopes in this level are worth 5 tons of ore per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—W. Godden, April 1: The 48 cross-cut is driven south

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—W. Godden, April 1: The 48 cross-cut is driven south Annie's shaft towards the lode 12 fms. We are driving on the north part of the de in the 12 fm. level as well as the south part, and both ends look promising for trither improvement.

BRYNTAH.—J. Reach, May 1: The lode in the 10 and 20 fm. levels, driving cast on the new lode, continues the same in charater and quality as when reported on last week; both ends produce good stones of ore, and the general appearances of the lode are very encouraging. The stope cast of the rise is at present worth from 13t. to 20t. per fm. The stope west is worth from 10t, to 12t. per fm. A new stope has been commenced in the back of the 10, 14 fms. behind the end, at present worth 8t, per fm; this bears every indication of improvement. I have made arrangements for shipping 30 tones of ore next week. his bears every indication of ing 30 tons of ore next week.

BWLCHSTELLAN.—J. Williams, April 26: We have suspended sinking the engineheft until we have the machinery ready for pumping the water. The lode in the
sottom of the shaft is composed of rich gossan, carbonate of lead, spar, and blende,
or the width of the shaft, leaving a mass of the same nature in the north side of unnown width. The whole of this lode, when seen from the surface to the bottom of
he shaft, now 3 fms. under the adit, is of the most promising appearance, and imroves as we follow it down.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collow: North Consol Late, Willed, Williams, North Consol Late, Williams, North Consol

proves as we follow it down.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom: North Copper Lode: The lode in the eastern end is at present composed of capel, and comparatively poor for ore, with the exception of the lode in the bottom of the end, where it is about 1 ft. wide, of excellent
work for copper ore. The stopes in the back of the level are yielding fair work for
copper ore; the men are now engaged in stripping down the lode, which has been
opened on this month.—South Copper Lode: The lode in the eastern end is at present
small, being split up into different branches; from the appearance of the ground there
is every chance of the lode again becoming more estitled and larger. The stopes in
the back are, on the whole, improving again, and the ore is making further west. The
new shaft is progressing more f.vourably, from the decrease of water. The trammers
are now busily engaged in bringing away the ore stuff from the south lode stope.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—W. Cooke, April 26: We have dressed the tin from 500 kib-

CALSTOCK UNITED.—W. Cooke, April 26: We have dressed the tin from 500 kib-bles of work, and computed the quantity at 36 cwts. best and 4 cwts. seconds, with out tails and slimes.

out tails and slimes.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, April 26: The 10 west, on the caunter, is improved, lode 1½ it. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. Other parts of the mines are much the same as last reported.

CAMDWR MAWR.—J. Williams, April 26: The lode in the engine-shaft is principally spar, with a branch of copper ore, from 2 to 3 in. wide, running through it. The hanging wall continues soft, and requires to be supported by timber. We expect to finish sinking to the 30 this month. We consider the lode more favourable for the produce of lead than it has been, and we expect we shall find good ore in the driving of the next level,

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich April 30: The new lode in the 35 fm level excl.

pect to finish sinking to the 30 this month. We consider the lode more favourable for the produce of lead than it has been, and we expect we shall find good ore in the driving of the next level,

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, April 20: The new lode in the 38 fm, level cast is increased from 3 ft, to full 5 fect wide, composed of gossan, prian, and spar, with spots of yellow copper ore, of a very kindly appearance; this end is about opposite the eastern shaft. I intend to drive some few fms, further east before rising against it, so as effectually to drain the ground for rising in, and I think it will also drain the shaft; if so, it will be of great advantage to the sinking of it.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberta, April 26: In the 96 west the lode is 1½ foot wide, roducing good stones of ore. In the 36 west the lode appears to be improving: we shall see more of this in the course of a few days. Other levels are without alteration. COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, April 29: During the last month Morris's expire, eshaft has been sunk about 2 fms, below the 62; the ground still continues favourable for sinking. The 62, west of Morris's shaft, has been driven 5 fms. 2 feet; there is no change in the lode to notice since last reported on; the 62, east of Morris's ahaft, has been driven about 3 fms.; this lode in the end is about 4 feet wide, and composed of quarts, mundic, prian, blende, and rich copper ore; this end is at present supended, to admit of putting up a rise in the back of this level to hole to the 50, for ventilation. We have stoped 12 fms. 3 feet 6 in. in the back of the 50; the lode is still a very fine course of ore, worth from 40% to 50%, per fathom. The rise in back of the 50 has been put up 2 feet 6 in; the lode is in a good course of ore, and worth 60%, per fm. for the length of the rise, 12 feet. The pitches in back of the 50 loke well, the lode being worth on an average from 30% to 40% per fm. The rise in back of the 60 has been put up 2 feet 6 in; the lode in a good course of ore, and worth 60%, per fm. for the len

able to send lead to market soon.

CUBERT UNITED.—J. Trewin: At Trebellan, the lode in the 76 south end is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundle, &c., worth 15 cwts., of lead per fm. The cote in the north end is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundle, and lead, much of the same value as last stated, from 8 to 9 cwts. of lead per fm. There has been but ittle done in the 66 north end for the past week, as the men have been stoping the back some fathoms behind the end. The bole at this point is worth 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, north of engine-shaft, are much as last reported—7 cwts of lead per fm. The stopes south of shaft are worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The back of the 66, south of samp-winze, are worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the 66, south of samp-winze, are worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. We have on the mine, dressed and undressed, from 22 to 23 tons of lead ore. CWM DAREN.—F. Evans, R. Waters. April 26: It was our setting to-day. We CWM DAREN.—F. Evans, R. Waters. April 26: It was our setting to-day.

CWM DAREN.—F. Evans, R. Waters, April 28: It was our setting to-day. We are sinking the shaft with all possible speed, thinking we shall be down to the 50 in about a month. We have thought proper to stop driving the 40-east for the present, the lode having very much fallen off in sphearance; the 40 west is, if anything, improved during the last week, and is turning out a good deal of coarse copper orestuff. We have nothing new to report of the stopes, and we are dressing some copper ore every day.

TABER J. Humphyses April 28: Though of this week heing our monthly meeting.

stuff. We have nothing new to report of the stopes, and we are dressing some copper ore every day.

DAREN.—J. Humphreys, April 26: The end of this week being our monthly-setting time, we have let on tribute the back of Level Coed, to six men, at 84: 10s, per ton delivered in the ore-bin at the mine clean. We have also let the back of the adit of the old mine, to four men, at 10s. in 11., they to deliver it on the ore-flooring for dressing, which the company pay for. We have also let back of Level Coed, to forw men, at 10s. in 11., on the same condition as above. We have also let on tribute the back of Oliver's adit, to two men, at 11s. in 11., on same terms as above. We have let a bargain on tribute in the back of the 10, east of engine, at 11s. in 11. for two men, conditionally upon the yield of the ore; if it increases, the taker is bound to take four men instead of two. Francis's adit is let to drive to four men, at 51. per fan, and to deliver their stuff to the plat, and fill the kibbles for drawing it to surface. We have easuped 20 tons of silver-lead ore, and expect in nine days to get ready from 7 to 8 tons of copper ore.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, April 30: Our new shaft has been sunk 9 ft. during the past week; the ground is still favourable for progress, and highly mineralised. We sent down our pitwork last Saturday, and put the wheel to work. Everything is working exceedingly well.

thing is working exceedingly well.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W.Neill, May 1: Since my last, the 32 fm, lavel has very much improved, both east and west; in the western end the lode is 2½ ft, wide, orey throughout; this level is now extended 26 fms., and I have not seen the lode looking more promising since we commenced driving it. In the eastern end the lode is getting much larger, with a great deal of mundic, being of precisely the same character as in the level above, before meeting with the orey ground. We have holed the rise against the western shaft, and have now a good communication and ventilation throughout the mine. The 20 east is still opening up over ground, the lode being 2 ft. wide, good work. I am glad fo say the mine looks much better than it has for some time past, and am condident that it will further improve. We sampled, on Friday last (computed), 39 times of good quality ore.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—R. Williams. Auril 28. The rise in the bask of the 42 me.

day last (computed), 39 tons of good quality ore.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—R. Williams, April 25: The rise in the back of the 43, on
the ore ground, is not looking so well for lead as last week. The stopes in the bottom
of the 33, on the south lode, continue much the same, and is still a strong lode. We
have continued driving the 22 cross-cut north, but have discovered nothing yet; it is
still in ryder ground, it has drained the inner cross-out quite dry, and the water is
all coming from the bottom of the end. I never saw a liner crystalline rock than it
is, but what it will lead to we cannot tell, and are puzzled to know what has become
of the north wall. One of the old pitches has greatly improved in the back of the 12
west, and, on the whole, the tributers are getting wages.

EAST PRONGOCH.—T. Passoc, April 28: The ground is the 30 and cast, on the

EAST PRONGOCH.—T. Pascoe, April 28: The ground in the 30 and cast, on the sain lode, is not so favourable for driving, consequently I had to advance in the

price, which is at present 8*l*, per fm.—driving by six men; this end is now about i fms. from cross-cat. The 3*l* east, on the south lode, has been extended 2 fms. since setting-day, and is now about 5 fms. 3 ft. from cross-cut—present price 3*l*. There is no material alteration in our prospects since my last. The wheel works well, and we have about nine days' water yet in the pond.

we have about nine days' water yet in the pond.

EAST GOLDSCOPE CONSOLS.—J. Frank, April 30: At Sait well shaft, the water war got out on Monday, the machinery acting well. I have put four men to stope the back of the level, which contains a good lode, with a branch of solid lead, from 2 to 4 in. wide, for 5 fns. in length, and which, from its congenial character, can be taken down at a good profit. The rest of the near are cutting plat, &c., to get ready for sinking. We have good ore in the bottom of the shaft, and should it hold down only equally good, we shall be enabled to realise our most sanguine anticipations from deeper levels. You will be able to see 2 fms. of extra depth by the time you get down, unless any unforeseen event occurs.

— J. Frank, May 1: I fully examined the work yesterday. The stope, for 4 fms. long, will produce 1½ ton of lead per fm. At the bottom of the shaft the lode is very good; it does not carry much ore, but there is a strong feeder coming up like three fingers, and I am satisfied that before we get down many fathoms we shall have a good course of ore. There is large vugh in the bottom, which has produced a great quantity of lead; in fact, I never saw a finer course of ore at such a shallow depth.

EAST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—A, Down, May 1: We are progressing satisfies.

quantity of lead; in fact, I never saw a finer course of ore at such a shallow depth.

EAST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—A, Down, May 1: We are progressing satisfactorily with the trial shaft, the water being now but little. The lode in the present bottom is altogether very flattering indeed, being composed of splendid gossan and quarts, with capel, prinn, &c., and appears to be improving as we get deeper. No change to notice at any other point of operation.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—W. Metherell, May 1: We have no material alteration in any of the levels since last reported. We have made a communication from the 66 fm. level to the winze in the bottom of the 55. I have set the stopes west of the Tunnel winze to four men; we shall not yet be able to do much, as we must put in more stull pieces for a longer back. We shall also fix the bucking-mills immediately, and commence bucking as soon as possible.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—April 26: We have not met with any more lode or

the on in, level to the winte in the bottom of the 53. I have set all stopes west of the Tunnel winze to four men; we shall not yet be able to do much, as we must put in more stull pieces for a longer back. We shall also fix the bucking-mills immediately, and commence bucking as soon as possible.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—April 26: We have not met with any more lode or branch in the 34 fm, level cross-cut, north from the engine-shaft; I have, therefore, put the men to open east and west on the branch that we cut last week, and which I advised you of in my last report. The ground in the 12 cross-cut, south from engine-shaft, is excessively hard ironstone; I have, therefore, put the men to drive the 12 west on the caunter lode that we cut a foreight since, which is now 15 in, wide, composed of mandic, peach, and prism, with good spots of ore, in a beautiful soft white killas ground, between the elvan course just passed through in the cross-cut and ironstone in the end of the cross-cut. We can drive out the caunter lode for 24. 5a, per fin.; and to drive the cross-cut south, 14 to not think that 37, per fm, would be a price for men to get 31, per month at present. Should the ground on the caunter and the bearing continue, we can drive lot or 12 fms. for what it would cost us to drive one in the cross-cut; and we are likely to intersect. North Buller lode, and a lode which is about 7 fms. farther south, in much less time by driving on the caunter than by driving the cross-cut south, only the intersection will be a little further west. We are making fair progress in driving the alto south from the new shaft. The lode in the rise in the back of the 22, east from engine-shalt, is 24 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., but the air is very bad. We have about 24 fms. To its to be up to the bottom of the 13, and the lode in the 12 end is 4 ft. wide, producing some fine stones of ore; this end is about 5 fms. behind where the rise will come up from the 22, where the lode is much improved; it is 12 ft. wide in the end in the

The other parts of the mine are without alteration.

GEIFRON.—The men have sunk at Pearce's shaft this month 2 fms., making altogether from the 18 fm. level 3 fms. 4 ft. If the ground continues favourable, I hope to be down to the 28 by the end of July. I have set the 18, west from Pearse's shaft, on No. 2 lode, to two men, 2 fms. stent, at 55s. per fm. After driving a few fathoms further, I should recommend to drive a cross-cut south, so as to intersect the No. 1 lode; we should have about 2 fms. to drive. We should then be able to judge of the character and value of the lode at this point, which would be 15 fms. further west than where we have driven on the lode.

GELLIFIERON.—I Lones Argin 66. The one ground working above Rensall's

lode; we should have about 2 fms. to drive. We should then be able to judge of the character and value of the lode at this point, which would be 15 fms. further west than where we have driven on the lode.

GELLTHETRON.—J. Jones, April 26: The ore ground working above Bonsalt's level is 7 ft. wide, and yields ore in sufficient quantity to leave fair profits in stoping. The rise over Francis's level is in a lode composed of white ore, gossan, and spar, for 2 feet wide; it is less productive than it was lower down, but we continue it in order to ventilate the ore ground. The crushing-mill and shoot are fast approaching completion, and we expect will be ready to work next week. The labourers are engaged in making the ore flooring, bringing in the water, and making a road at the ford, where the dam for our water crosses the River Rheidol.

GREAT DOWGAS UNITED.—P. Floyd, J. Rosewarne, April 28: At the eastern shaft, in the 25 fm. level, driving east, the lock is 4 feet wide, worth 54, per fm. In the same level west it is 5 ft. wide, and worth 66, per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 84, per fm. The pitches in this part of the mine are producing average work for the stamps. Rhodos's shaft is now down about 7 fms. below the deep adit, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 160, per fm. We shall sink this shaft 2 fms. deeper, and then drive west to meet the run of tin dipping east from Trevanion's shaft, the lode is worth 40, per fm., and is being sunk at 41, 10s. per fm. By extending this level about 15 fms. cast, we shall communicate with the level driving west from the castern shaft, when we shall be in a position to set several new pitches. At the engine-shaft, in order to rise to meet the wince the first have been added to the parts of the mine are as last reported. We have now put our summent to clear out the cross-cut below the deep adit, at the engine-shaft, in order to rise to meet the wince the mine. We beep do engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 86, per fm. All other parts of the mine a

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—A. Down, May 1: The north cross-cut in the 25 fm. level progresses favourably, without any material change. There is nothing new to report on in costeaning south

new to report on in costeaning south.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, April 26: The lode in the 70 is 1\% ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and a little copper ores. In the 60 the lode is 2\% feet wide, producing 4 tons, worth 30\%, per fm. The 50 is suspended, and the men put to rise against the winze sinking below the 40. In the rise the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 tons, worth 50\%, per fm. In the 40 the lode is 1\% ft. wide, producing 1\% ton, worth 7\%, per fm. In the rise in back of the 40 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1\% ton, worth 8\%, per fm. In the rise in back of the 40 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons, worth 1\%\%. per fm. In the rise in back of the 40 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons, worth 1\%\%. per fm. The pitches are looking well, and the men are getting good wages.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, May 1: There is nothing new to advise you of, the ground in the cross-cut being still easy for progress.

3 tons, worth 15t, per fm. The pitches are looking well, and the men are getting good wages.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, May 1: There is nothing new to advise you of, the ground in the cross-cut being still easy for progress.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. Whichell, W. Beeglehole, W. Arthur, April 28: Our setting was on Saturday last. The lode in the 180, east of Painter's shaft, is 3 ft. while, producing saving work; set to drive at 8t. per fm. The lode in the 180 west has been cut through, and is 44; ft. while, producing stones of ore; set to drive at 4t. 10-, per fathom. The lode in the 170 west has a promising appearance, yielding a little ore; set to drive at 6t, per fm. No. 2 winze, 5 fms. east and 5 fms. west, is set on tribute to six men, at 4·. in 1t. The lode in the 180 west is 5 ft. while, worth 8t, per fm.; set to drive at 3t. 10s. Copper House shaft is sunk 10 fms. below the 143, 10de 5 ft. while, still producing a large quantity of fluor-spar, worth for copper ore 8t, per fm.; we shall communicate this shaft with the 160 by the latter end of the week; set to sink at 12t, per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 137 are without much alteration since our last; set to stope at 4t, per fm. The 137, on south lode, is somewhat improved, being 2½ ft. wide, worth 27t, per fm.; set to drive at 14t. The lode in the winze sinking below the 130 is 1 ft. wide, producing a small quantity of ove; set to sink at 13t.; ser fathom. The lode in the 142, east of Field's, is 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore; set to drive at 4t. 10s, per fm. The lode in the 125, east of Falmouth shaft, is producing stones of ore; set to drive at 6t. per fm. We set 19 tribute pitches for this month, one at 4s., one at 5s., and the remainder varying from 8s. 6d. to 13s. 4d. in 1t.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Rogers, April 29: The mine is looking much the same in every reserved.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN .- J. Rogers, April 29: The mine is looking much

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Rogers, April 29: The mine is looking much the same in every respect as when last reported.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—W. Noy, J. Daniel, April 30: The lode in the 70, east of the engine-shaft, is worth from 10t. to 12t. per fm. for tin. We have suspended driving this level west for the present, and put the men to rise, to effect a communication with the level above, which will open good tribute ground. The 60 east is producing finatuff of a low quality; this level west is poor. The 50, west of Copperhouse shaft, is still mixed with small branches of tin. We have commenced driving the 20 east, and find the lode producing some good stones of copper ore. The 30 east, os Conquest lode, is worth about 31, per fm. for tin; we have commenced driving a cross-cut south in the 20, to cut the Conquest lode in this level. The 30, east of Trebilocok's shaft, is mixed with good branches of tin; this level west is still in the elvan. The tode in Carnmeal adit end is mixed with capel and spar, but is still poor for tin. The tribute department is just the same as last reported.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Crease's shaftmen have dropped the lift 5 fms. below the

The lode in Carnmeal adit end is mixed with capel and spar, but is still poor for tin. The tribute department is just the same as last reported.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Creases's shaftmen have dropped the lift 5 fms. below the 144, and the water is now in fork to the drop-lift. Trelawny's shaftmen have dropped the drop-lift about 11 fms. below the 133; in both shafts the lifts are in a good state, and doing their work well. No. 81. The stope in back of the 90, east of Highburrow lode, is worth 201, per fm. Nos. 82 and 83. In the stopes in bottom of ditto the lode is worth 151, per fm. In the stope in back of the 90, east of Culmn shaft, the lode is worth 164, per fm.—Trueman's Lode: No. 48. In the 30, east of Culmn shaft, the lode is large, and producing some very good stones of copper ore. To ventilate this level, and prove the ground, we have set the 20 to drive west on a part of the lode from a cross-cut, north of Sand Bank shaft, and when sufficiently far it is intended to sink a winze and communicate with the 30.—When almost 161, per fm., and are now about 9 feet cast from the engine-shaft. No. 43. In the 70, east of shaft, the lode is rish for tin. No. 85. A most important discovery has been made in the 70 cross-cut south. We have inters-cted the south lode, and driven into it 2 ft. 6 in. without seeing the south walt; this is too short a distance to be able to give a correct value of the lode, but from what we have seen, and the result of the trial of samples taken therefrom, the value would appear to be about 701, per fathom. This is another evidence of the value of the side lodes in these extensive mimes.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, April 26: The engine-shaft sinking below the 40 is in very favourable ground, and the lode is very favourable ground, and the lode is very law of the side lodes in these extensive mimes.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, April 26: The engine-shaft sinking below the 40 is never favourable than in the 30; at this point we have shout 4 fms. to drive to intersect the main lode, and about 9 feet to

the 30 have been driving on the western end of the rise this week, and hope to be the winne in a few days. In the cross-cut south in the 30, the ground is favourable for driving, and the men are working well. In the winnes and stopes in the bottom of the 20, the lide is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm., of fair quality. Our prespects we consider very encouraging. We shall very soon see both lodes in the 50, west of the cross-course, and the south lode in the 30; if these should open well, the time will soon come when large samplings can be judiciously made. We sampled at Calstock, on Friday, 50 tons copper ore, just the usual quality.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Wm. Richards, April 30: The lode in Morrié, shaft is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore, and promising improvement. The lode shaft is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore, and promising improvement. The lode shaft is 3 ft. wide, of a very kindly description, with good stones of retain the sound of the stop of th

April ores, computed 244 tons.

HOLMBUSH.—The end north in the 145, on the lead lode, is yielding some good saving work for silver-lead ore. The lode in the 145 east continues to yield 1½ ton per fm., worth 9ℓ, per ton. The eastern stopes are yielding 2 tons of ore per fathon, worth 10ℓ, per ton. The lode in the 132, west of lead lode, is heaved a little souls by worth 10ℓ, per ton. The lode in the 132, west of lead lode, is heaved a little souls by a small cross-course, but continues to maintain its size and quality, still producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 8ℓ, per ton; in the back of this level the lode is producing 1½ ton of per fm., worth 7ℓ, per ton. The lode in the 132 south, on the new lead branch, is yielding good stones of silver-lead ore; in the west, on Fiap-jack lode, the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 5ℓ, per ton. The tribute department is much as usual.

nes begin to build the wheel-pit.

NORTH BASSET —Thos. Glanville, April 26: In the 72 fm. level the lode has inroved since Monday last; it will now produce 6 tons of ore per fm. The other paris
f the mine are without alteration. On April 23, we sampled 513 tons ore; average
roduce 84:

proved since Monday last; it will now produce 6 tons of ore per fm. The other part of the mine are without alteration. On April 23, we sampled 513 tons ore; average produce, 8\(\frac{1}{2} \).

NORTH BULLER.—J. Vivian, April 25: Louisa engine-shaft is now about 6 fm. below the 50; the lode is 1 lying to the north, and at about the 62, with the present underlie, will come in contact with Cilnton's lode, when a favourable result may be expected. In the 50, driving south from south lode, we have intersected a large hard capel course, impregnated with mundle; probably there is a lode near at hand. in the 50, driving west on south lode, the lode is 10 in, wide, composed of capel, mundle, and a small quantity of copper ore. In the 80, driving east on Cilnton's lode, the lode is 10 in, wide, composed of capel, mundle, and a small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small, composed of capel, mundle, and a small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In the 80 are small quantity of copper ore. In

lode in the stopes in the bottom of the middle adit, east and west of Boriase's shall is worth from 15t. to 25t. per fm.

NORTH TAMAR.—H. Luke, April 26: We have intersected A lode in the crosscut to adit, and commenced driving on its course, which is precisely the same character as seen in the adit, between the courses of lead—born-pare, prian, flookas, and lead, in a light blue killas; judging from the ground driven through, wherein we caproach the north and south course, which is dipping towards the engine-shall how much in a fathom we cannot sink deep enough for water rightly to ascertals. Certain we are, there is a softer and more congenial stratum for lead all through the sett, west of the north and south course, than to the east, which is about 60 fm. we's of the engine-shaft. To prosecute with vigour A lode, and costean the north part of the sett, will occupy nine men, at a cost, including materials, of about 4d/, per moth. In one month, I have not the least doubt, from what I have observed in the changest A lode, that we shall raise lead enough to pay the cost, and show that we have a remine to the west, and that we must prosecute the other lodes in that direction, particularly the F lode also, and that if the engine-shaft is abandoned awhile, it will be necessary to sink it on a future day, when we prove that that hard floor of ground the shaft is now in does not continue, and that the lodes, if they make mineral above hard floors of ground, they do under also.

H. Luke, May 1: I beg to inform you, we have cut the lode in the cross-cut to Mitchel's adit, and driving on its course; the lode is precisely of the same charactriand in the same sort of strata as between the rich bunches of lead discovered in driving the adit, composed of hornspar, prian, flookan, and some good lead, with every indication of another bunch of lead close by.

NORTH TOWY.—W. H. Reynolds, April 26: We have re-set the engine-shaft is

indication of another bunch of lead close by.

NORTH TOWY.— W. H. Reynolds, April 26: We have re-set the engine-shaft to be sunk by eight men, and in the course of the month we shall probably intersect the lode, when we expect the 20 will be drained, and we shall be able to commence a winze 10 fms. north of the shaft, where there is a lode of lead gone down in the hottom of the level, which will yield nearly I ton of lead per fm. The ground shaft it is soft, and from the character of the lode, there seems every probability of the good course of ore not only continuing, but improving in depth, and it only require time to reach the 39 to lay open a good mine. In the south end at the 20, the lode hor precisely the same appearance which it had just before we got into the ore in the province of the loge, the same appearance which it had just before we got into the ore in the province of the loge, the lode is the same appearance which it had just before we got into the ore in the province of the loge, the lode is the same and the same appearance which it is re-set to six men.

NORTH WHALCEROFTY — W. The log of the latter of the loge, driving the log of t

It is re-set to six men.

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—W. Thorn, April 26: On Reeve's lode, the 90, driving west, is worth 10l. per fin. The rise over the 90, on middle part, is worth 5l. per fin. The 90, driving west on south part, is worth 6l. per fin. The winze sinking below the 60 produces stones of ore. On Cherry Garden lode, the winze sinking under 126 is worth 10 per fathom. The 43, driving west, is producing saving work.

OKEHAMPTON CONSOLS.—J. Gilbert: I have carefully surveyed this properly, which is in the parish of Okehampton, in the county of Devon, held under a less

end, south of Gaillett's chaft, the lode is at present, poor. We expect to sample on Tharsaly next about 70 tons of orc.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—April 26: The lode in Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 160 fm. level, is much the same as when last reported, about 6 in. wide, and yielding in the 160 fm. level, is much the same as when last reported, about 6 in. wide, and yielding sample of the pool of the lode in the 160 end west is included in the 160 end west is 150 end of end when the 160 end west is 150 end in the 160 end west is 150 end with the 160 end west is 160 end when the 160 end west is 160 end

WHEAL GURSUS—G. Francis. April 90: The 70 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, on Guskus toke, is worth from 104, to 121, per fathom. The 40, west of engine-shaft, on Martin's look, is worth 47. per fm. The tribute pitches are looking much the same as when reported on last week.

WHEAL HARRIEET—John Lyle, April 26: The lode in the engine-shaft is 2 ft. wide, with spots of grey and yellow or e, of a very promising appearance. In the 74 fm. level the lode is looking better than when I last wrote, it will now produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the deep adit the local is mall. In the 50 fm. level the lode is looking better than when I last wrote, it will now produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the deep adit the local core either; I hope it will stonon improve. The lode in the western adit is small: 1 have set this to the men by the month, and by doing so 1 hope it will stononial the could open ground faster we should soon have a good mine.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, jun., H. Hodge, R. Knapp, May 1: Pollard's shaft is sunk 14 fms. 1 ft. under the 120 fm. level. The lode in the 120 south is 3 ft. wide, worth 13, per fm.; in the same level north it is 25, ft. wide, worth 13, per fm.; in the same level north it is 25, ft. wide, worth 19, per fm.; in the look one sinking under this level It is 2 ft. wide, worth 12, per fm.; in the look one sinking under this level It is 2 ft. wide, worth 12, per fm.; in the 10 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10, per fm. fm. the winze sinking under this level It is 2 ft. wide, worth 12, per fm.; in the 10 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10, per fm. fm. the 10 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10, per fm. fm. in the lode, measured 1 fm. driven; this level cast, on course of lode, measured 2 fms. is 3 ft. wide, worth 10, per fm. fm. in the lode measured 1 fm. driven; this level cast, on course of lode, measured 2 fm. fm. 3 ft. wide, worth 10, per fm. fm. in the lode in the lode of the 10 th 10

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, May 1: We have completed the plat in the 65 fm. level at Richards's shaft, and shall commence driving west through the cross-course. In the 30 west the lode is about 3 ft. wide, unproductive; in the 50 west we have nothing new to remark on. In the 40 west the cross-cour driving north is progressing favourably. In the 30 we have commenced driving west on the south part of the lode from Lemon's shaft; it is about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundic, with a little copper ore, having a soft and congenial channel of elvans to the south of it. driving east towards this point from the cross-cut, which is nearly 55 fms. west of Lemon's shaft. We have the same channel of elvans to the south of the lode; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. There is also another branch to the north, which we expect to fall in with shortly.

to the north, which we expect to fall in with shortly.

WOOD.—S. Cock, April 29: The plat, pent-house, &c., are completed, and Saturday being the setting day, the following bargains were set: —The middle shaft to aink by 12 men, at 23t. per fm., 2 fms. stent, the lode as last reported. The 4 fm. level to clear and secure north of shaft, by two men, at 15s. per fm., 6 fms. stent. Filling and landing, the month at 3t. 10s.; whim drawing at 7s. 6d. per 160 kibbles for the month. Everything now is in good course of working, which will enable us to continue sinking; this will be done with all possible speed.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—R. Williams, May 1: The sinking of the shaft is proceeding satisfactorily, down 2 fms. below the 66 fm. level; the lode is about 5 ft. wide, and worth at present, for tin, about 16t. per fm., and as the shaft is let to sink at 13t, per fathom we consider it pays its way, including timber. The 60 is being driven east by six men on the course of the lode, which is about 6 ft. wide, thiny, but not rich, driving at 70s. per fm. The stopes in the back are producing a large quantity of stamping stuff, but the quality is not so good as it was a month since. Our ore dressing is proceeding regularly, and we shall sample for the first part of the quarter about 7 tons.

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other officers, now expired, but that they were all eligible for re-election. The committee are unanimously of opinion that the time has now arrived when the various officers, who have acted gratuitously, should, to some extent, be renuncrated for their services; and they recommend that in future a sum of money should be each year placed at the di-posal of the committee for the succeeding year, to be divided amongst the members in such a manner as they consider proper; and that a fixed sum be paid to the auditors for each audit. The report each dy prefring to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Fordham, as treasurer, during the past ten years. The statement of accounts showed that during the year thore had been received by sales of ore 51141, 7s. 6d., and by sales of pig-lead 29371, 12s. 11d. There had been paid in dividends 27504, and, after the payment of incidental expenses, there was a balance left in hand of 6061. 19s. 8d. Besides the above amount paid in dividend, another dividend of 7001, was declared payable on April 25.

The report and accounts were adonted, and 1001, was appropriated to

The report and accounts were adopted, and 100l. was appropriated to munerate the committee, and a testimonial was agreed to be presented Mr. Fordham, the treasurer to the company. The committee were reduced in number from nine to six.

Borings for ironstone and coal are taking place in various parts of the North Riding of Yorkshire, as well as in Cleveland; especially at Osmo-therley, East Harsley, &c., a few miles east of Northallerton.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[PROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

MAY 1 .- Government stocks fell more than one per cent. during the week, but they have again recovered, though not to the opening price of the week. Shares have scarcely varied in price, the principal alterations being a fall of 10s. in Great Southern and Western shares, owing probably to the forgeries of the late transfer clerk, which are daily swelling in magnitude and number. The railway share market was rather brisk, but other shares were dull. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 91½; New Three per Cents, 91½; Hibernian Bank, 31½; National Bank, 32½; City of Dublin Steam, 59; Grand Canal Company, 38½; Consumers' Gas Company, 83½; Gompany of Ireland, 13½; Irish Consols, 4; Cork and Passage Railway, 11½; Belfast Junction, 44½; Dublin and Drogheda, 63½; Dublin and Kingstown (ex div.), 153; Dublin and Wieklow, 5½; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 13½; Great South ern and Western, 51½; Irish South-Eastern, 5½; Midland Great Western, 51; Waterford and Limerick, 22½.

The great and absorbing topic of the day in commercial circles here is the winding-up of the Tipperary Bank. On Monday, a lengthened examination was gone into before the Master in Chancery, with the view of seeing who were the proper parties to be placed on the list of contributories, but little was done to divest the subject of the complication which every day seems to thicken. Truly, the official manager has a difficult task before him, but he seems to be working at it in right earnest. A defence has been set up by several parties against the way in which being a fall of 10s, in Great Southern and Western shares, owing probably

difficult task before him, but he seems to be working at it in right earnest. A defence has been set up by soveral parties against the way in which their position, in connection with the bank, was represented by the manager. Amongst them, Mr. W. Kennedy, Mr. Vincent Scully, M.P., Mr. Francis Scully, Mr. James Scully, and Mr. Robert Keating, M.P., were the principal. The latter gentleman disclaims liability on the ground that he was merely a trustee for other parties. Nearly all the English shareholders have also set up defences. The manager held a private examination of some of the chief persons connected with Mr. Sadleir's affairs yesterday. Among others, was Mr. Luard, late manager of the London and County Bank.

I understand that clay, well suited to the manufacture of coarse ware, as well as some of a very fine quality, has been lately discovered on

I understand that clay, well suited to the manufacture of coarse ware, as well as some of a very fine quality, has been lately discovered on Achill Island, in the far west. Now that the attention of enquiring minds has been directed to the subject, we find that porcelain clays abound more in Ireland than was hitherto believed. It is only one of the many sources of wealth daily coming to our knowledge as existing here; and the only obstacle which presents itself to making them available, and to making Ireland a manufacturing country, is the want of fuel. Every exertion should, therefore, be made to render, by new processes, the immense tracts of bog which stretch through the country in every direction useful for this purpose; indeed, on this investigation of the qualities of peat much, I might say all, depends; and I am one of those who believe that there is scarcely a subject upon which so little definite is known as that of the properties of peat; indeed, it is only within the last few years that experiments have been carried on to any great extent to find its true value as a commercial agent. The latest discovery is that of illuminating gas from it; and I am sure that it will lead to many more, and that its gas from it; and I am sure that it will lead to many more, and that its properties will be, after awhile, acknowledged as superior, in many respects, to coal. How strange it is, that the coal which is most abundant in Ireland is the anthracite which exists, in most cases, quite contiguous to bog land. And while the coal produces, when kindled, a very strong heat, the turf supplies abundant flame; a combination, therefore, may be found effective under certain circumstances. True it is that an abundance of proper fuel has been long full a desideratum and that its want

be found effective under certain circumstances. True it is that an abundance of proper fuel has been long felt a desideratum, and that its want is the obstacle to Ireland's advancement in the manufacturing arts.

On Monday evening there was a meeting of the members of the Royal Irish Academy, when Mr. Clibborne read a paper on the identity of the Egyptian chronology of Herodotus, and that of Mantho's system of dynastics.

Dr. Barker read a paper on Mammalia, giving a description of the ruminating organ in animals, which was illustrated by a model.

METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

APRIL 30 .- The settling to-day appears to have inspired more appre hension than any of those during the preceding months of February and March. The result is, of course, not yet known, but every endeavour is made to meet engagements, by selling principally Government stocks, bemade to meet engagements, by seiling principally Government stocks, before the end of the account, and, as might naturally be expected, securities have fallen only slightly; however, there is a desire to sacrifice even a considerable portion of profits, rather than have recourse to loans to tide over. From the beginning of the month sales have been constantly effected. Railway securities have ceased their upward movement, with the exception of the St. Rambert, the Great Central, and the Southern Railways: the first, because it is expected to be shortly connected with the Rhone to the Alps line; the second, because it is to be shared by the Lyons, Orleans, and Southern lines; and the third, because the disappearance of the Central Railway leaves it without a competitor for the Pyrenean traffic.

Among the new projects offered to our speculators, are an International Mobilier and Land Credit Bank, to be established at Geneva, under the auspices of most respectable Swiss, French, and English names, and in close connection with Sir Robert Carden's City Bank; a German company, in which the French Credit Mobilier and Austrian Railroads Company are largely interested, for the construction and working of a system of railways, being extensions of the German and Hungarian lines to Semlin, on the Turkish frontier. Hereafter, the line is to be prolonged to Constantinople: meanwhile the breaks in the Bavarian and Austrian to Constantinopie: meanwhile the breaks in the Bavarian and Austrian lines are to be completed, and we are promised, at no distant date, the Rhine and Bosphorous Direct Railway, with branches to all the capitals of Central Europe. No doubt the realisation of this important work will knit up Turkey all the closer to the Western Powers, and, probably, in the long run improve the "Ottoman Turk" out of Europe entirely. Such are some of the first fruits of peace. The prospect is most inviting, and it is only to be hoped, which prudent men much doubt, that our resources as only to be noped, which prudent men much doubt, that our resources will enable us to carry them out. English speculators seem all enthusiastic for foreign dabblings. They are practically the great supporters of the solidarité of nations, and seem to forget what they might do at home. What was undertakings they might organise for opening up the enormous mineral wealth of Ireland, and of some English and Scotch counties; not to speak of numerous enterprises, which can scarcely be termed speculations, from their certainty of success, that would not only prove a sever source of profit but conduct to the wealth well being and prove a secure source of profit, but conduce to the wealth, well-being, and comfort of all Englishmen. John Styles, who has made a plum in a very homely trade, does not care to be associated with William Noakes, his next-door neighbour, and rival fellow common-council man, in the direcnext-door neignoour, and rival ichow common-council mad, in the direction of the Ballymaggin copper, or the Senpenshyn tin mine. He longs to be associated in the Conseil de Surveillance of the Grande Societe Universelle pour le Blanchissage de fin; with Monsieur le Baron of this, Herr Graff of that, and el Duque of nothing at all. Well, it is to be hoped John Styles will never have cause to repent the gratification of his ambition; that he will never be obliged to doff his aldermanic robes, but that he will be able to leave each of his children a nlum. but that he will be able to leave each of his children a plum,

The meetings of several industrial companies have been held during the present month, and more are promised for the next. From the list the following is selected as being the most important and likely to prove of interest to your readers—the place of honour must be assigned to the been held during

Credit Mobilier. The shareholders assembled on the 23d inst., and a report was then submitted, from which the following items are selected,—M. I. Pereire in the chair. The credit side shows that during the year 1855 the company purchased to the extent of 101,178,739-64frs. in Government stock, shares, and debentures; advanced 84,325,390-09 frs., (to be repaid at fixed dates), on Treasury bonds, &c., loans to Stock Exhapper for the presulty congretions previously expained, shares and dechange for the peculiar operations previously explained, shares and de-bentures; hotel and furniture, 1,082,219·37 frs.; receipts and dividends to be touched, 1,102,389·75 frs.; balance in hand, 3,865,048·31 frs.; with the Bank of France, 1,013,921·20 frs. Debtor side, capital, 60,000,000 frs.; the Bank of France, 1,013,921-20 frs. Debtor side, capital, 60,000,000 frs.; running accounts and debentures of the company, 103,179,308-64 frs.; bills, &c., due to sundry creditors, 772,648-76 frs.; interest and dividends, 26,833,357-57 frs., composed in the following manner—back dividends, 26,833,357-57 frs., composed in the following manner—back dividends, 26,853,357-57 frs., composed in the following manner—back dividends, 2456-25 frs.; 5 per cent. upon capital, 3,000,000 frs. Bonus—equal to 7-4 per 201. share—and profits of the administrators, 23,827,901-32 frs.; reserve fund, 1,696,083-59 frs. The profit and loss accounts for the year 1855 is as follows:—Debtor, goneral expenses, 734,947-13 frs.; interest upon running accounts and debentures, 1,042,576-82 frs.; sinkung fund for the purchase of the hotel, 590,283-15 frs.; ditto, for furniture, 920,967-97 frs.; presumed loss on the purchase of corn, 500,000 frs.; protists appropriated to payment of dividends, bonuses, administrators profits, reserve fund, and balance carried over (1,111-19 frs.), 28,082,001-39 frs. Total, 31,870,776-46 frs. Creditor: Interest upon the issuing and purchase of railway and other shares and debentures, Government stock, &c., 26,066,889-63 frs.; commission and interest upon loans, 1,427,478-55 frs.; total, 31,570,70-401s. Creditor: Interest upon the issuing and purchase of railway and other shares and debentures, Government stock, &c., 26,066,889-63 frs.; commission and interest upon loans, 1,427,478-55 frs.; profits on Exchangeloans on Government stock and shares, 1,336,794-74 frs.; tondry interests, 3,020,412-77 frs.; on deposit of title deeds, 19,200-75 frs. Fotal, 31,870,776-46 frs. The Credit Mobilier subscribed to the State loans of 780 millions for itself, and its English and German clients 620 millions of francs, which was reduced by the Minister of Finance in the proportion of other subscriptions, to a sum represented by 1,280,920 frs. as the interest at 3 per cent. upon the capital, independent of what was illotted to the administrators and foreign clients of the company. The profits upon this transaction were stated at 51,000 frs. The society, five nonths subsequently, purchased to the extent of nearly 600,000 frs. over and above its subscription.

The most important industrial operation of the societe are—1. The organisation of the Western Railway by the fusion of the Rouen, Havre, Western, Dieppe, Fechamp, and St. Germain and Versailles Railroads into one company, and subscription thereto for 65,000 obligations, representing a capital of 18,000,000 frs.—2. The disposal of 100,000 shares in the Southern Railway, valued at 28,000,000 frs.—3. Paying up the calls of shareholders in the Western Railroad, for the new branches and extensions, at 4 per cent. interest.—4. Paying up the calls of shareholders in the Settern Reilevern the tensor terms.

tensions, at 4 per cent. interest.—4. Paying up the calls of shareholders in the Eastern Railway, on the same terms.—5. For the shareholders in the southern lines.—6. Subscribing for 16,000 obligations to the Dole to tensions, at 4 per cent. interest.—4. Paying up the calls of shareholders in the Sastern Railway, on the same terms.—5. For the shareholders in the southern lines.—6. Subscribing for 16,000 obligations to the Dole to Salmes line, to enable the company to resume the construction, which had been a long time suspended.—Thoso obligations were subsequently exchanged against an equal number issued by the Paris to Lyons Company, with which the societe brought about a union with the Dole to Salmes Company.—7. The emission of 300,000 obligations in the Austrian railroads, value, \$2,500,000 frs.—8. Re-organisation of the St. Rambert Railroad Company, procuration of extensions, and purchase of shares lepreciated after the failure of the company's bankers, which has had the effect of raising the shares in value.—9. Association with the Ardennes Railway Company to obtain communication with Paris by union with the Eastern Company.—10. Subscription for shares in the Western and Central Swiss Railways.—11. Active participation in a Spanish company for the canalisation of the Ebro from Saragossa to the sea.—12. The contitution of the Paris Omnibus Company by the fusion of the different companies in one, which has led to an augmentation of the town-dues improvement on the service and the materies, and augmented the number of 14d, fares for the convenience of the public.—13. Constitution of the Paris Gas Companies in one, which has led to a sensible diminution in the cost to consumers, who, in 1854, burnt 33,000,000 of cubic metres, and, in 1855, 38,000,000 of cubic metres.—15. The union of different salt-producing companies in one which is on the eve of being accombished. In spite of these numerous transactions, the societe has dealt largely in Treasury bonds, and proposes to issue two sorts of obligations of 200 frs. each, bearing interest from the communement of the year. The report notices that Austria and Spain have both followed the example of France, and commenced the formation of Societes de Credit Mobilier. of France, and commenced the formation of Societes de Credit Mobilier.

THE IRON TRADE-ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

I am glad to say that the trade is firm, that orders are coming in better han at any time during Lady-day quarter, and that but few of the maaufacturers have anything to complain of, so far as demand goes. It is known, and acknowledged, that fewer orders have been received from America during the past month than was ever known at the same period of the year, but this may be accounted for, in a great measure, from the backwardness of the season; the same argument applies to Canada-but these orders must now come, and they cannot be long delayed. The stocks of manufactured iron held by merchants throughout the United Kingdom are extremely low; and so also are the stocks in the United States: this is not to be wondered at, when the high price of iron is considered, and it would be foolish for sellers to have large stocks on hand, when if any alteration took place in prices the market would be against them; and as strong a reason is to be found in keeping money's worth on hand, with the exhorbitant price for discounts: of course, we look forward to a reduction in the latter, and it is high time an alteration for the better took place. I am sure no class of Her Majesty's subjects ever thought less of war prices, or war taxes, than the South Staffordshire people; and no class have had to suffer more amongst the producers of the country than the manufacturers of wrought-iron. It would be useless to diagnize from ourselves the fact, that it takes some considerable time to reduce the charges of large naval and military bodies, and that we must not be in too great a hurry in our expectation of relief; still we look forward with anxiety when, by a reduction in the rate of discount, the sanitary requirements of the country will expand. It was but common prudence on the part of corporate bodies to curtail their expenditure, and relieve the rates upon their towns as mugh as possible during the tightness in the money market. The gap thus made in the demand for home was filled up with orders for war purposes, and that demand has been of great service to the pig-iron makers and ironfounders throughout the kingdom. Therefore, I hope peace will have the effect of turning our attention to improvements for home which war so suddenly drove away. The restrictions upon exporting certain descriptions of iron to the North of Europe did at the time they were imposed stop orders in the Kingdom are extremely low; and so also are the stocks in the United away. The restrictions upon exporting certain descriptions of iron to the North of Europe did at the time they were imposed stop orders in the course of manufacture, and we grumbled at it, for two reasons—first, that Russia would get whatever she required without us (although at more inconvenience); and, secondly, that the markets which would extend their operations to meet the demand would be rivals for her trade for all times. operations to meet the demand would be rivals for ner trade for all times. This is so: orders for boat-plates have not come in near so well as we expected, and many large houses on the Continent (Holland especially) have sent their orders into Belgium; this, however, we must wait our time for, and whenever we have plates at 9l. 10s. per ton, we can command the trade. It is only in high times that either America, or any of mand the trade. It is only in high times that either America, or any of the continental makers, can compete with us. Pig-iron is not increasing in stock, and the best qualities go off easily. Mine pigs are worth 5s, per ton more than they were in February. There is an enquiry for shells for the East India Company, the quantity named is 4500, but this is no guide for the real amount required. There is an improvement in the demand amongst the ironfounders and engineers. Coal is not so firm in price, and trade is looked after a little, a thing which has been most unconverse with the coal masters. common with the coal masters.

P.S.—We had a fatal boiler explosion at the Bradley Field Iron-Works, ilston. The cause of the disaster was not known, but I can answer for it Bliston. The cause of the disaster was not known, but I can answer for it that the quality of the plates in the boiler was excellent. The force of the explosion was very great; the boiler passed bodily off the crating into the sheet-mill, and, after breaking the cast-iron columns (part of which it shot through a 9-inch wall, cutting the holes out as clean as a cannon-ball would do), upset a pair of 18-inch rolls and their housings. This, with tearing away the governor from a portable-mill engine, was all the

damage done to the machinery, but the roofs were badly broken. It tunately, the turns were about changing, or the loss of life would be been greatly increased.—Incommaster.—Worcester Journal, of this in

THE GOLD FIELDS OF VICTORIA.

The total produce of the gold fields of the colony during the year 1844 certained and estimated, was 123 tons 10 cwts. 6 lbs. 1 oz., at 80s., value 11,856,2921.—being about 32 tons over that of 1854; the monthly yie veraging 1,000,000l.

The comparative produce during the following years was:

Unrecorded. Total. Price per oz. 1,085,325 ozs. 4,247,657 ozs. 70s. 1816,190 ozs. 3,090,342 ozs. 73s. 361,264 ozs. 2,192,990 ozs. 80s. 729,864 ozs. 2,964,073 ozs. 80s. Ascertained, 3,159,322 ozs. ... 2,274,152 ozs. ... 1,831,434 ozs. ... 2,234,296 ozs. ...

Mr. Khull, bullion broker, Melbourne, in his Annual Statistics says. "The introduction of machinery to the gold fields of Vietoria during 1835 has to extensive, but has not been attended with results at all encouraging. Sometic machinery does the pulverising of the quartz satisfactorily, but the great desidence is the extracting the gold by the process of amalgamation. Not withstanding at number of men of Culifornian and of Continental experience, who profess a competent knowledge of the process, there is still evidently wanted the chemical shifty successfully combat with the foreign metals contained in the gold-bearing same were a perfect process of extracting the gold discovered, the amount of 16,99 moved for in Council by one of the members from the gold fields, would be a pair recompense when compared with the amount of benefit to be derived from sale press. If the amount all parts of the globe may be induced to compete. From capien made, we estimate the production of gold from quarts to be under 20,000 cs.—sale in amount, when the extent of the machinery employed is taken into account in amount, when the extent of the machinery employed is taken into account in amount, when the extent of the machinery employed is taken into account if spared to record the fifth year of our gold produce."

From Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, 1856, there had been shipped 384,681 cm a gold, or 16 tons 2 qrs. 6 lbs. 9 ozs., which, at 80s., amounted to 1,558,724 Mr. Khull, bullion broker, Melbourne, in his Annual Statistics say

From the Board of Trade returns of imports for March, we give a comparison with the corresponding month of last year for metals, δc_n .

	1855.		1856.		Increase		ecream.
Brimstoneewts.	50,003		70,616			******	-
Copper oretons	5,963		4,804				1,159
Irontons	58	*****	299	*****			Person.
Leadtons	814			*****	-		501
Speltertons			1,334				-
Tinewts.			4,262				
Saltpetrecwts,	36,672		29,474				7,198
Exports of British and	Irish pr	roduce	in Ma	rch,	1855 an	d 18	56:-
Alkali	£ 20,678				£ 21,976		
Coals and culm	155,208	*****	195,219	******	40,011	******	-
Machinery and millwork	167,259		158,313		-	******	£8,345
Metals-Iron	579,863	1,	067,766		487,903		-
Steel	33,822		58,973		25,151		700
Copper			182,043		7,330		
Tip and tip plates	61 166		150.080		69.914		500

The total declared value of the exports of British and Irish product the month of March, 1855, is 7.311,305L; 1856, 9,448,570L; should an increase on the month of 2,137,265L.

THE IRON TRADE.—The following is a weekly report, to 28th lay forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing a principal contracts for rails, castings, and machinery, known by him to in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

In the from Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:

15,000 tons large water-pipes, for Bombay.

2000 tons railway chairs, for Italy.

2000 tons C. I. cylinders, for Manchester.

100 tons gas main-pipes and tank apparatus, for Knottingly.

100 tons gas main-pipes and tank apparatus, for Knottingly.

100 tons gas-pipes, for Lynne.

Water-pipes, &c., for North Berwick.

Large castings for Dublin.

2200 rails, 1300 chairs, 20,000 -pikes, 2009 rivets, a steam-engine, and about tons of 3 ft. pipes, for London.

Castings for a bridge at Oxford.

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IDENTS. -

SOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLO At the usual monthly meeting of the committee of management, on It day, at the office of the secretary, Mr. H. Whitworth, Corporation of Manchester, the chief inspector, Mr. R. B. Longridge, presented his met report, from which it appears that during the present month 124 finals report, from which it appears that during the present month 124 finula been visited, 383 boilers inspected, and 37 engines indicated; of the boilers six have been found in a dangerous state, from the following case one from injury, arising from deficiency of water, one from over-poss two from defects in plates, one from safety-valves being inoperative, one from the water-guage being out of order. In addition to the last the flues of five boilers appear to have been injured from the deficient water, but not to a dangerous extent; and in another, explosion fred same cause has been prevented by the melting of a fusible plug about fire. There has been no case of explosion in boilers under their inspect. The chief inspector, at the conclusion of his report, has the foliate paragraph:—"Referring to the report of boilers and engines, published on April 31, it will be seen, if we exclude No. 99 firm, where the life. paragraph:—" Reterring to the report of boilers and engines, publish on April 31, it will be seen, if we exclude No. 99 firm, where the supplies a large amount of steam for boiling purposes, it varies from 31 to 12 lbs. per indicated horse-power per hour, from which it is est that after taking into account the difference in the working press. the steam and the quality of fuel, as well as the additional purpo which steam is in some cases employed, the great difference in ordination and only be attributable to defects in the engines or boilers, quently in both, which is further proved, as far as the engines of cerned, by the indicator diagrams.

The association has just issued the following instructions to which are deserving the attention of all parties working steam-engines three kingdom. "Instructions:—Where there are two furnaces to a boiler, ficular tregular intervals of time. In throwing on fresh coals, spread them the bars, commencing at the bridge end. Large coals should be broken in not bigger than a man's fist. Never allow any part of the grate surface overeid, nor allow the first to burn too low. There should not be less that thickness of bright fuel on the bars when a fresh charge is pat on. Ker free from clinkers. In case of the water falling below the botton of the grater when fires at once; but if the plates of the furnace should have been before this has been noticed, and the firse cannot be drawn with safety, at close the dampers; but on no account attempt to let water into the boiler cases, if the engine be not at work, it must not be started, nor must the sidnor any other valve, be opened. In short, the boiler must be left undisting has gradually cooled down." The association has just issued the following instructions to first

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—A second time, within seven months, the been a fatal boiler explosion at Kibblesworth Colliery, near Gateshead. Its one of six placed in a row, occupied the site of the one that exploded in 180, out like a fan, and the greater portion of it was blown into an adjoining fairinguest was adjourned for further evidence. Mr. Matthias Dunn, the feet inspector of Mines, has also commenced an investigation into the cause of the sion, which, as far as can yet be ascertained, is to be ascribed to want of will also iron makers, causing the death of four persons. The works are situal banks of the Birmingham Canal, at Bliston, and comprise some 20 podding for and two rolling-mills, which afforded employment for about 70 or 80 persons. The control of the birmingham Canal, at Bliston, and comprise some 20 podding for and two rolling-mills, which afforded employment for about 70 or 80 persons. The works are situally and the other of 33-horse power, fed by four egg-ahaped boilers, there are two engines of the birmingham o power must have been required to move them. At this obstacle the further of the boiler was stayed, and there it now lies, torn into pieces. An examinate of the boiler, with a view to ascertain the cause of the explosion made by Mr. Wright, engineer, Wolverhampton, who manufactured the born plates rolled at the Bradley-Reid Iron-Works.

RATING COAL MINES IN STAPFORDSHIRE.—At a meeting of the board of guardians, the Chairman (Mr. Barrs) called attention to Mr. Phillips and a property of the control of the RATING COAL MINES IN STAFFORDSHIRE. -At a meeting of the

year 1855 t 80s., vale onthly yiel

1856.

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COAL MINING IN FRANCE.

Laurent, in a letter to Mr. A. Tyler, F.G.S., gave some interesting dars respecting the Valenciennes coal-basin, which that gentleman died in a communication to the Geological Society: it referred to the his the coal-basin of the departments of the "Nord" and the "Pas is in the coal-basin of the departments of the "Nord" and the "Pas dais" on the prolongation of the Bolgian basin of Mons. At the end be list century, France in the north possessed only the mines of Auzin, it were first worked in 1716. This state of things lasted until 1832, the workings only extended to Denain. In 1839, the concessions of the state of things lasted until 1832, which so the works of research went on until 1841, at which period the adventure of the state of the state of the state of the support of the dairestion of the basin towards Arras, abandoned them. Six years the works undertaken towards the north-west of Douai, in the distribution of the coal basin; and down to 1854, numerous trial sink-of which many passed through the coal, led to the establishment of which many passed through the coal, led to the establishment of the direction of the coal basin; and down to 1854, numerous trial sink-of which many passed through the coal, led to the establishment of the direction of the coal basin; and down to 1854, numerous trial sink-of which many passed through the coal, led to the establishment of the direction of the coal basin; and down to 1855, one to the north busi, the other to the north of Bethune, above Choques, where they cose that the bands of dry coal (faiseesu maigre) end, the basin beyond place becoming narrower, and representing only the seams of caking in all the concessions to the west.

In works have, moreover, been undertaken in the course of the last system, in search of a widening of the basin by the series of the sof caking coal, and an extension of the dry coal band, which disaprate the sinkings have as yet given only negative results.

In the sinkings that have been made from Valenciennes to the heit of these researches, the chalk forms the (wort terrain) "head," with a varying thickness. As far as Aire the chalk alone forms the thickness of the early 2,000,000 frs. have been expended by various companies, all led of private persons; and win heres. It seldom exceeds 180 res, and Califa," on the prolongation of the Belgian basin of Mons. At the end

ligs which have been conducted on the south gave a result at a lier depth.

early 2,000,000 frs. have been expended by various companies, all sid of private persons; and in more than 150 sinkings numerous workhave resulted, which have increased beyond all expression the wealther two departments, have developed a portion of the coal field of se, and enriched on a grand scale the fortunate adventurers. The lassin of Fiennes and Hardinghem, near Guisnes, is independent of large one; it is a coal deposit in the mountain limestone, and which been worked for some time past for local consumption; the coal is at a slight depth, but the quantity of water renders the workings difficult and expensive.

milar works are being carried on in the department of the Moselle, reber are tracing the prolongation of Sarrebruck basin beneath the red sandstone. Eight companies have already met with the coal benefice and on the department of the trace of the department of the sandstone. High the coal benefice and in the department Nord that the principal search is being made.

is quade. letter was accompanied by an outline map of the district referred

is proved was accompanied by an outline map of the district referred to which were shown the extent of the several concessions, the position baracter of the most important of the borings, and aproximatively legth and breadth of the Valenciennes coal basin, as indicated by the legs hitherto effected.

THE NEW RATING OF MINES ACT.

following is a copy of the bill to amend the law in England and with reference to the assessment of mines (other than coal mines) to

swith reference to the assessment of mines (other than coal mines) to relief of the poor:—

sest has been held by the courts of law that the occupiers of mines in Engand Wales (other than coal mines) are not rateable to the relief of the poor, the provisions of the Act passed in the 43d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, I, shist it has been held that the lords are rateable in respect of the dues deficient with the same when derived in kind, but that they are not rateable when the ire reserved in money, whereby some of such mines now contribute towards the of the poor, whilst others are altogether exempt therefrom; and it is expedient which distinctions should no longer exist, but that the occupiers of all mines in and and Wales should contribute to the funds for the relief of the poor, and that ting of such mines should be rendered certain and uniform; Be it therefore shy the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Lords as and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and eatherity of the same, as follows:

The and after the 29th day of September next the occupiers of all such mines asked of the same and after the 29th day of September next the occupiers of all such mines asked of the poor in the several parishes in which such mines shall be situated, and eatherity of the same, as follows:

The and after the 29th day of September next the occupiers of all such mines eride of the poor in the several parishes in which such mines shall be situated, and eather the same which for the year ending on the 25th day of March immediated at the sam which for the year ending on the 25th day of March immediated at the sam which for the year ending on the 25th day of March immediated at the sam which for the year ending on the 25th day of March immediated at the sam which for the year ending on the 25th day of March immediated at the sam which for the year ending on the 25th day of March immediated at the sam which for the year ending on the 25th day of March immediated and the sa

der any such lease or grant.

der any lease or grant in operation at the time of the passing of this exceupiers nor the lord would, but for the provisions of this Act, be used to any rate for the relief of the poor in respect of any such mine, alty, toll, or dues, thereby reserved, it shall be lawful for the occupiers deduct as aforesaid from the rent, royalty, toll, or dues, payable lease or grant, one moiety of all sums of money, which, by virtue of this Act, shall be assessed on such occupiers in respect of such mine insuance of such lease or grant, provided there he no covenant or is contrary therein contained.

of be necessary, in any such rate or assessment, to insert the names of the ay such mine, but it shall be sufficient to describe them generally, in for assessment, as "the occupiers," and in the description of the pro-describe the mine by the name by which it is generally known, or other low.

ations carried on for the purpose of searching for, or rendering merchantable, and or minerals the occupiers of which are not now inside to be rated to the fitte poor in England and Wales; the word "Occupiers" shall mean the adverse for the time being in any mine, or other the persons working by them-or their agents or workmen; the word "Lord" shall mean the owner for the sing thereo; and the words "Lord" shall mean the owner for the sing thereo; and the words "Lord of Grant" shall mean any lease, grant, ease, or agreement, whether in writing or by parol, under which any such salls worked.

List Att may be cited as "The Rating of Mines Act, 1856." truction of this Act the word "Mine" shall mean any mine, works,

Metal Trades —A very useful Chart, prepared by Mr. Johnston, Berchant, of Glasgow, is now ready: it contains, amongst other into of the greatest interest to all connected with the metal trades, borate diagram, showing at one view the prices of the principal during the past 16 years, the Birmingham wire and metal guages emodern Belgian zinc guage, the weight and thickness of lead piping bus diameters, &c., thus forming a valuable work of reference for ming-house of the iron merchant or broker. Copies may be had office of the Mining Journal. Price: Mounted, on rollers, 21s.; in sheet, 15s.

IDENTS. Thomas Davey, of Redruth, was killed at the Pedn-an--Wm. Hancock was injured at Wheal Trelawny.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

R. CHRIMES, Rotherham: Buffers and other springs for railway and other carriages.—J. Nass, Manchester: Fusible plugs and furnaces of steam-boilers.—R. S. Newall, Gateshead: Telegraphic insulators.—F. N. v. Pranco, South-Artset, Finsbury: New motive power.—E. Herwood, Sutton, near Keighiey: Fixing apparatus for generating steam, whereby smoke will be prevented or consumed, and fuel economised.—R. Richardson, Great George-street, Westminster: Railway switches.—J. Barrans, New Cross, Depiford: Constructing steam-engines.—L. Kareary and A. Hosseffeld, and School and other fibrous materials.—A. V. Newtox, Chancery-lane: Mode of constructing great-bars.—E. N. Normono, Charrington-street, St. Pancras: Manufacturing of railway grease, for the cleansing and re-manufacturing of old dirty cotton waste, tow, or any textle fabrie.—D. B. White, New castle-upon-Tyne: Cylinder pistons or plungers.—W. Little, Strand: Lamps for burning parafine and bituminous oils or naphthas.—J. H. Johnson, Lincoln's linnfield: Manufacture of tyres.—J. S. Whisour, Birmingham: Construction and ornamentation of belt or band fastenings.—W. Westler, Willyton: New or improved nail or spike.—C. P. Stransbux, Graecchurch-street: Improved mode of splicing and fastening the adjacent ends of the rails of a railway track.—U. Scorr, Camen Town, Metal fittings for furniture.—T. Walker, Birmingham: Governors or regulators of steam and other motive power engines.—J. G. Jennisos, Great Charlotte-street, Biackfriars: Pumps.—A. Lowsonotton, Moorgate-street: Lighting and ventilating mines.—F. J. Bowwess, Malines, Belgium: New rotative steam-engine.—Javrs Nasavym, Patricroft, Manchester, and H. Minyton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford: Machinery or apparatus employed in manufacturing tiles, bricks, and other bituminous substances,—D. Loto, Ebbw Vale Iron-Works, South Wales: Washing minerals, coal, and ores.—R. A. Booman, Fibritange tiles, she where we can be manufacture of atthicks and improvements are also applicable to other similar situa

Improvements in the Steam-Engine.—The Whitby Saw-mill Company have had the Valve Regulator, patented by Mr. Wm. Huntey, of Ruswing applied to their engine, with great success, for upwards of ten months. It enables the engine to double the work, without increasing the pressure of steam on the boiler, while 25 per cent. less fuel is used. There is also more regularity of action, there being little or no variation between the work being all on or all off, the regulator between always adjusting the slide-valve to cut off the steam to any part of the stroke of the piston requisite for the regularity of the speed of the engine. The valve regulator is applicable to every description of engines or valves where an ecceutric motion can be applied to give action to the valves. The apparatus may be seen at work at the saw-mill at any time.

Forgung Iron.—Mr. Fontaine-Moreau has obtained a patent for a com-

at the saw-mill at any time.

FORGING INON.—Mr. Fontaine-Moreau has obtained a patent for a comminication for performing the forging operation in the interior of the furnace, employing for heavy articles a steam-hammer, and for small articles a lever-hammer, both of which strike in the interior of the furnace: any other suitable mechanism may be used. The furnace may be of granite, or other material, capable of resistion the blows of the hammer. The anvil is independent of the furnace, and is fixed to a wooden block in the ordinary manner. The anvil may be changed during the heating, by allowing the pieces of iron to be forged to rest on the treatles, which are placed on each side of the furnace, and which are made to move in the direction of the width of the iron, and raising it afterwards by means of a pulley. The upper part and the frame of the vertical hammer are formed in the ordinary manner, the chimney is composed of sheet-iron, and the hammer may be worked by steam, or other motive-power.

other motive-power.

CAST-IRON PAVEMENT.—Mr. Hutton, of Troy, New York, has patented the "making an iron pavement of double thickness, or of two courses of iron-plates one resting upon the other. Fastening the two courses of iron plates together vertically, by means of the three-way adjustable key. Attaching the two courses of iron plates laterally, by means of the pins east on the upper surface of the lower plates, and the holes cast through the upper plates corresponding thereto. Also, the manner of forming and arranging the two courses of iron plates so as to produce the following results:—That the joints formed by the edges with the upper course of plates are in no ease parallel to the joints of the lower course of plates, and where of plates cross each other, they do so at right angles, in all cases."

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of the two courses of plates cross each other, they do so at right angies, in all cases."

TREATING GOLD ORES.—Mr. Kent, of New York, has patented what he calls "a grain separator, for separating the grains of metal from the earthy substances or crushed gangue, preparatory to and in combination with the crusher, or equivalent therefor, when the separator is employed as a hopper to the crusher, and combined therewith by a feeding tube, or equivalent therefor, for conducting the substances to be crushed below the surface of the column of water in the crusher. Also, an improved Chilian mill, consisting of a deep water vessel, holding a high column of water, in which the double-acting vertical wheels combined therewith are wholly the party submerged."

an improved United many of the provided wheels combined increased."

New Method of Making-up Waterproof Clothing.—Mr. Powell, of Peter's-place, St. Martin's-lane, has lately patented a new method of making-up waterproof clothing, by which perspiration escapes, and, in fact, the article is completely ventilated. The invention does not at all interfere with the manufacturers of Mackintosh cloths, or any other of a similar nature, the patence merely claiming the method of making-up, as by an ingenious contrivance every seam allows the perspiration to escape; and it is expected to become valuable not only to civilians, but to the manufacture.—The engine on this principle recently contributed to the patents of the paten

to the flaval and military service.

Her. Air. Locomotive.—The engine on this principle recently constructed at the Novelty Works, in New York, was tried on the Paterson Railway, when it unfortunately, run off the rails, while going, it is said, at the extraordinary speed of 80 miles per hour. The hoot onortive cost \$40,000, and weight about 40 tons. The hot air employed in it is moistened with steam generated in a small boiler. The hot air to be used in the cylinder passes directly through the fire, and is mixed with carbonic acid gas. Any engine impelied by such a motive agent, or rather agents, must soon destroy itself. In their very nature, the hot air and gas, although somewhat moilified by steam, will act injuriously upon the metal.—Scientific American.

ORNAMENTAL GAS-FITTINGS.—Mr. Burnell, C.E., delivered a lecture, on Thursday evening, at the Commercial School-rooms, St. Martin's-lane, "On the Principle of Taste as Applied to Ornamental Gas-Fittings;" and, as on previous occasions, we were gratified to find a large attendance of operative gas-fitters, and gentlemen who have identified themselves with the now recognised science of gas-fitting. The lecturer at the outset, by way of parenthesis, disclaimed any desire to lay down defined canons of taste, as applied to gas-fitting, since the judgment of the gas-fitter must, in a certain degree, be limited by the style of the building to which the fittings were to be applied, and to which their design should conform as much a possible, to avoid the appearance of anacronism, and also by the taste of those by whom he was employed. In all cases there were two essential points which should be borne in mind,—the mode of distributing the light, and the quantity to be distributed. A dining-room, for instance, would require less light than a drawing-room, a lecture-room less than a theatre. He contended that it was in vain to expect any marked improvement until these principles were more extensively applied, and in some measure thought the English gas-filter might learn useful lessons in this respect from our neighbours the French, illustrating his position by a drawing of a very tasteful lamp from the Place de la Concorde, Paris, which bore a remarkable contrast with the unsightly gas-lamps which disgrace the metropolia. The much-admired lamps of Tradigar-square, and those at the Ped Monument, in Cheapside, were given as very recent instances, as showing the room left for improvement; whilst the Philbarmonic Hall, at Liverpool, was mentioned as one where the principle of light and distribution had been well applied. The want of taste displayed by London tradesmen was animadverted on, and the only instance where the disagree-cable glare was avoided, and good lighting obtained, was at Messrs. Rumbell and Owens, in Oxford-s ORNAMENTAL GAS-FITTINGS .- Mr. Burnell, C.E., delivered a lecture,

The Duston Iron ORE COMPANY, -- In the Court of Exchequer, yes The Duston Iron Ore Company.—In the Court of Exchequer, yesterday, an action was brought by Mr. Greville to recover 23/.2s. 6d., paid by him to the directors of this company for their use. The defendants pleaded never indebted. It appeared that the defendants had passed a resolution authorising a Mr. Lucas, who was their managing director, to get some iron ore, which they had found in Northsumptonshire, analysed. He had put it into the hands of the plaintiff, who had sent it over to Paris, and had procured an analysis and report upon the ore, for which he had paid the sum now claimed. As the company had refused to pay him he had now brought this action. The defence was that the analysis had arrived so long after the order had been given that it had been perfectly useless to the company. Mr. Baron Martin said, if the jury thought the plaintiff had paid the money out of his pocket, no doubt he was entitled to it. The jury immediately found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

COLLIERY INFORMATIONS.—Mr. Lionel Brough, the Inspector of Mines for standardine, caused mesers, bandwin and some to be mean, or rathing out they premises a pit not properly fenced out, by which Mr. Simcox, surveyor, of Birmingham, had fallen into, and been confined in it for three days and three nights. The owners said they had depended on their agent doing what the Act required; but the magistrates imposed a penalty of 3l. and costs.

The colliers of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, acting upon a knowledge that the price of coals have fallen in the market, are quietly submitting

a knowledge that the price of eoals have fallen in the market, are quietly submitting to a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages for working household coal. The re-duction upon steam coal has not been so much. The Marchioness of Londonderry and some of the larger employers, are returning to the system of yearly binding, which was abondoned by the masters at the end of the great strike of 1844.

was aconomically the masters at the end of the great strike of 1842.

From St. Petersburg, we learn that the High Admiral of the Fleet, considering that a supply of fuel is a vital question for the steam fleet, on which the fate of the Rueslan steam naval force entirely depends, and in the hope of withdrawing this question from the influence of external political events, has urgently appealed to the imperial mining establishments to devote their attention to the discovery of any, even the smallest, strata of coal, and has invited private persons to join in the search.

The Bank of Egypt has secured the services as manager in this country f Mr. Robert Diggles, late of the firm of Leach, Diggles, and Co., of Calcutta, a gen-eman who has had a lengthened and practical experience in Eastern commerce.

At Liverpool, a plate of glass, 132 by 108 inches, has been fitted in one of the principal establishments.

THE LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY, -Week ending April 26: Number of omnibuses at work, 445; average number running daily, 436; total receipts, 87431, 2s. 11d.; average per omnibus for seven days, 20l. 1s. 1d.—A. G. Churon, Sec. SPANISH MINING AFFAIRS .- No. I.

SKETCHES, COMPILED FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A MINING ENGINEER.—THE ASTURIAS.

From the time of the Phonoicians and Romans, down to that of the Anglo-Asturian Mining Company, the Asturias has, from time to time, been a favourite field of mineral research. The ancients, to judge from the vestiges of old works in the western part of the province, must have carried on their workings to a very considerable extent, and, without doubt, explored the whole of it. In the mountains on either side

tent, and, without doubt, explored the whole of it. In the mountains on cither side of the River Naria exist the well recognized ancient workings, known in the country by the names of Fornass, Rio de Fornos, and Penedels, from the names of three villages adance is one that it was a resident native of the country, but the specialtion was unsuccessful. Amost every class of metallic deposit has its representative in the principality countries. The production of the principality of the country, but the specialtion was unsuccessful. Amost every class of metallic deposit has its representative in the principality countries of the principality of the flat of the principality of the flat on miners, the remedit of the principality and an enthusiasm that only mining manies an generate. However, the part of countries of the ment and or principal the principal adventurers and company adventurers, learned unpractical man and unlearned rapidity and an enthusiasm that only mining manies an generate. However, the Autoriae has not yet proved an El Dorado. If the province should ever acquire imposition of the principal countries of the principal countries of the principal country of the principal countries of the pr

dividends. mong the undertakings that have spent the most capital is the Anglo-Asturian, ous in the history of the Asturias—and joint-stock companies.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

Abstract from Browne's Cornish Engine Reporter, from March 20 to April 22: -PUMPING ENGINES. Number reported

Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs.

Average number of strokes per minute

Gallons of water drawn per minute

Average duty of 13 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 evt. of coals

Actual horse-power employed per minute.

Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in lbs.

BOTANY ENGINES.—WHIMS. Number reported
Nümber of kibbles drawn
Average depth of drawing, in fins.
Average number of horse-whim kibbles drawn the average depth by consuming 1 ewt. of coals.

Average duty of 7 engines, as above ROTARY ENGINES,-WHIMS. Number reported
Average number of strokes per minute
Average duty of 2 engines, as above
Actual horse-power employed per minute. 96·0 95·2 73·1 72·2 70·7 69·7 Great Polgooth, 35 in. double Million lbs. 50-7
South Caradon, 26 in. single , 48-1

ANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.—
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—The above company have ON SALE a NUMBER
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, suitable for branch lines and mineral traffic.—For
semission to view, and further particulars, apply to Mr. JENKINS, the company's
comotive superintendent, at the Workshops, Miles Platting, near Manchester.
Manchester, April 9, 1856.

WM. 8. LAWN, Sec.

THOMAS CRAVEN AND SON, ENGINEERS AND TOOL.

MAKERS, respectfully call the attention of railway companies, engineers, shipbuilders, and others, to their complete STOCK of MECHANICAL TOOLS, NOW ON HAND, comprising powerful Lathes, Planing and Shaping Machines, Brilling and Boring Machines, &c. Also, Vertical and Horizontal High-pressure Steam-Engines, from 4 to 20-horse power, in stock and in the course of erection; and all sizes of Donkey Engines, for pumping and supplying large boilers with water. Circulars, drawings, and specifications, may be had by addressing to the offices and warehouse, 33, Lower King-st., Manchester; Works at Collyburst, near Manchester.

warehouse, 33, Lower King-st., Manchester; Works at Collyhurst, near Manchester.

TRONTIAN MINE, ARGYLLSHIRE, SCOTLAND.—
MACHINERY FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE, CONTRACT, consisting of ONE WATER-WHEEL, 32 ft. diameter, 5 ft. 7 in. tide, with wrought-iron shaft, castiron sockets, rings, brasses, and crank; drawing machine attached, with wrought-iron shaft, castiron sheets, brasses, &c., complete; bobs, sweep rods, &c.; 110 fms, machine chain; 18 9 ft. pumps, 7 in. diameter; 4 6 in. working-barrels, windbores, clack and bucket doorpieces, &c., complete; 80 fms. 1½ in. pump rods; quantity of engine and machine pulleys; machine kibbles, &c.; chain and wood ladders; 80 castiron air-pipes, 5 in. diameter, in 9 ft. lengths; 3 d tons edge rails, about 24 lbs, per yard, and about 9 tons railway chairs; 15 underground and surface wagons, complete, and is new wagon wheels; smiths tools, bellows, anvils, &c.; a quantity of mining tools, spare iron, carpenters' tools, &c.; a large quantity of washing materials, consisting of thatches, buddles, &c.; d-arts, harness, &c.; a small quantity of oak timber; also, a large quantity of good and substantial household furniture, in office and cottaged.—The machinery may be seen on application to Mr. Maaks Milleran, on the mine; and farther particulars may be had by applying to Mr. Barraatt, Coniston, near kendal.

PLUE LIAS LIME.—Messrs, GREAVES and KIRSHAW, having completed their works on the Birmingham and Oxford Line of the Great Western Railway at Harbury, are now prepared to SUPPLY LUMP and GROUND LIME of the best quality, direct from the kilns, to all the Stations on

Great Western Railway.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.

GREAVES'S BLUE LIAS LIME.

PORTLAND, BATH, AND LIAS CEMENT.

Works at Harbury, Stockton, and Wilmoote; Office at Warwick.

ANGANESE.—TWO valuable MINING SETTS, containing many rich lodes of MANGANESE TO BE SOLD (a bargain).—For partis, apply to Capt. James Hanfron, Exmouth Mine, Christow, near Exeter. led Christow, Exeter, Jan. 25, 1856.

ORCELAIN CLAY.—TO BE LET, BEDS of PORCELAIN CLAY and FELSPAR; to be worked on such terms as may be agreed on. attract carriage to all parts of the kingdom.—Apply to J. Caldwell Bloomfurld, astic Caldwell, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland.

TATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs, William Yousg and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

LECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION OF ALL THE METALS FROM THEIR ORES.—Mr. CALVERT'S LATEST DISCOVERIES enable him to TREAT ORES at the MOUTH of the MINE, thereby saving the great expense of carriage and fuel. His process is inexpensive, and entirely supersedies the disadvantages of the old acid method. Those who wish to avail themselves of this important invention, can apply to Mr. Haxson, 113, Strand, London.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD AND SILVER IN AUSTRALIA. G A Supplement to Strzelecki's "Physical Description of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land."

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

UNITY JOINT-STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION

UNITY JOINT-STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS.
This BANK COMMENCED BUSINESS on THURSDAY, 1st of May, at the Chief Offices, Unity-buildings, 10, Cannon-street, City; and at the Le costresquare Branch 1, New Coventry-street, Lelicester-square.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interes at the rate of 2 per cent. will be allowed upon the minimum monthly balances, where the balance has not been below £300 at any time during the half-year; 1 per cent. when the bolance is below £300. Accounts will be made up each half-year ending 30th June and 31st December.
SPECIAL ADVANTACES.—In addition to the above-named fixed rate of interest, there will be paid, after each half-yearly meeting, as interest on the minimum monthly balances, a sum equal to the profits paid to the shareholders,—namely, 50 per cent.
DEPOST ACCOUNTS.—Amounts from £5 and upwards will be taken upon deposit, at cail, and interest allowed thereon at 1 per cent. below the rate of discount at the Bank of England, but the maximum not to exceed 5 per cent. This rate of interest uniformly exceeds that allowed by the Savings' Banks, while the system presents the additional advantage, that the amount deposited, or any part thereof, can always be zemoved without notice.

Money will be received on deposit, for fixed periods, at rates to be agreed upon.
By order, GEORGE CHAMBERS, General Manager.
Chief Office, Unity-buildings, 10, Cannon-street, City, May 2, 1856.

SALE OF MINING PROPERTY BY AUCTION,

Mr. T. P. Thomas submitted for sale, at Garraway's, Cornhill, on Wednesday, 1476 shares in dividend and progressive English mines—a portion of the latter forfeited for the non-payment of calls. The attendance, as at the previous sale, was very nu merous, but the competition was less active, and indicative of the present languid state of the market for mining property generally. The auctioneer, after reading the con-

Ballycastle Iron Mines, County Antrim.—The proprietors, Messrs. Backhouse and Co., bankers, Darlington, who are working the mines vigorously, are appointed Mr. Dunsmore, coal master, Kilsyth, to be their manager. The miner e situate on the shore, between Ballycastle and Fair Head, called Carrickmore, and, 0,000 ares of the finest blankband ironstone already proved to be there: it is equal, quality to the best detoch ironstone, and, in the raw state, contains 38 per cent.

WHEATLEY KIRK, ENGINEER, TOOL MAKER, CONTRACTOR, AND GENERAL MERCHANT.
Every description of Bailway, Mining, and other Plant, or Rolling Stock, Rails, Chairs, Locomotive and other Engines, Tools, Carriages, Wagons, Turn-Tables, Crames, Millwright Work, and Machinery for home and exportation.
Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; and Bonded Wharf, Salford.

WHEATLEY KIRK strongly recommends, as being generally useful, and a medium size, his HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE EN.
GINES, with 15% in. cylinder, and 2 ft. stroke. They are in great demand, and give unqualified satisfaction, and are, therefore, constantly in hand, and can be supplied immediately in case of need, either for mising or manufacturing purposes. The shaft is 5½ diam, and of the best faggotted wrought-iron; the cross-head is also wrought-iron. Each engine is complete, with feed-pump, governor, and fly-wheel; and for mining purposes, fitted with line cecentries, &c., for winding, reversing, &c.

Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; or Bonded Wharf, Saiford.

ONKEY ENGINES, DONKEY ENGINES.—
WHEATLEY KIRK begs to call attention to these very excellent and useful
NGINES, which he has CONSTANTLY ON HAND, of the best materials and style
workmanship; satiable either for manufacturers and others, for filling boilers, or
marine purposes, and which may be also applied as fire-engines. They may be
at either double or single. The merits of these engines are indisputable.
Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; or Bonded Wharf, Salford.

YEW AND POWERFUL HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, extra strong in all its parts, and expressly fitted for colliery pur poses, for winding; bore of cylinder 24 in., strcke 4 ft. 6 in., complete, with pum and dy-wheel.—Wheatlex Kins, Manchester.

DERFECTLY NEW AND HIGHLY FINISHED TREBLE GEARED SLIDING and SCREW-CUTTING BREAK LATHE, with is incentres, bed is ft. long when gap is closed, and 20 ft. when open; the gap opens and closes with the utmost ease and facility by means of a rack. Tracings, specifications, and price of this, or any other tool, sent gratuitously to any part of the kingdom or continent.—Wenarters Kinz, Manchester.

MOST EXCELLENT NEW, EXTRA STRONG, and HIGHLY FINISHED RADIAL and DRILLING MACHINE; also, a powerful and similarly finished SLOTTING MACHINE; both just finished, and ready for instant delivery.—Wheatley Kirk, Manchester. N.B. Tracings by post.

NE EXTRA STRONG AND POWERFUL TREBLE GEARED SLIDE LATHE, with 24 in. lathe heads, gun-metal steps, treble geared, inverted gear in the edge of the face-plate, self-acting longitudinal and transverse sliding motions, large face-plate, 4ft. 4in. diameter, driving apparatus, serew keys, &c.—Wheater Kerk, 10, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

TOAL FIELD WANTED.-WANTED TO LEASE, a COLLIERY in SOUTH WALES, connected by rail or tramroad with a good shipping port. The seams of coal must lie mear the surface, so that the outlay on the colliery man not exceed from £19,000 to £15,000.—Particulars to be sent to Messrs. Thompson Debenham, and Brown, solicitors, Salter's Hall, London.

TO COLLIERY AGENTS AND ENGINEERS.—WANTED, by parties connected with Australia, a person experienced in the CONDUCT and LAYING OUT of a LARGE COLLIERY, possessing a knowledge of machinery and engineering, and capable of superintending the erection of engines, the formation of sea wharves and piers, and of planning railways to communicate with the same. gineering, and capable of superintending the crection of er a wharves and piers, and of planning railways to commu-idress, "J. H. R.," 11, Broad-street-buildings, City, Londo

USTRALIAN MINING COMPANIES .- A GENTLEMAN USTRALIAN MINING COMPANIES.—A USATIES...

(35 years of age), who has had considerable experience as civil engineer, so an APPOINTMENT as MANAGER in one of the above, and begs to submit his plus being able to construct the best machinery for quartz crushing and washing, perfect knowledge of chemistry and geology would be found very serviceably to "W.T.," Mr.T. Marshall's, 2, Clayland's-place, corner of Clayland's-references.

WANTED, for a TIN MINE in CORNWALL, a thoroughly experienced MINE AGENT, who understands the and copper (particular); tin), besides dressing ores, and all other mining work.—Apply, by letter only, enclosing copies of testimonials, to Messrs. HENRY and EDWARD CREASE, 17, Grace church-street, London.

WANTED, for the FORT BOWEN GOLD AND SILVER MINES, Isthmus of Pansina, a competent person as ASSISTANT to the RESIDENT MANAGER, who thoroughly understands practical mining, and the reduction and treatment of gold ores, as practised at the principal mines in Brazil.—Apply to Mr. W. L. Wers, C.E., 11, New Broad-street.

ANTED, a SECOND-HAND ENGINE and BOILER, in good condition, from 25 to 30-horse power, and adapted for winding and pumping.

—Apply by letter, stating lowest cash price, to Gronge Smith, Buckley, near Moid, Flintshire.

WANTED, a STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, from 50 to 70 in eylinder, with or without a boiler or boilers, delivered on the Drake Mines, near Caistock. All tenders must state maker's name, the age and cond and if boiler or boilers, the size and quality, and work done. Tenders will ceived on or before Weduesday, the 14th May next, on which day they will be at Twelve o'clock. The envelope must be endorsed "Tender for a Steam Put Engine," and addressed to Hiram Williams, 61, Moorgate-street, London.

ANTED, a WATER-WHEEL, from 50 to 60 ft. diameter, and from 2 to 3 ft. breast. Any party having an article of this description for sale, will please apply to Mesers, West and Soss, tronfounders, St. Blazey, Cornwall, stating description, lowest price, in what condition, and where situated. An early application is requested, as this advertisement will not be repeated. Dyted St. Blazey, April 29, 1836.

ATER-WHEEL.—FOR SALE, in Ireland, near a railway and shipping port, a superior IRON WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diam., 4 ft. breast, with bearing blocks, brasses, &c., complete; adapted to the purposes of mining operations. The machine is in excellent working condition.—For price, &c., address "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Ficet-street, London.—Feb. 2, 1856.

TEAM-ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a 6-horse ENGINE, HIGH-PRESSURE, stroke 20 in.; price £60, without boiler.—For further particulars, address J. E. Mark and Co., engineerz, Plymouth.

TEAM-ENGINES, WATER-WHEELS, &c.—FOR SALE, a first-rate STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 50-horse power, 42 in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke with double beat valve; Cornish boiler, 36 ft. long, and 8 ft. diameter. Has not done the stroke with the probability most beautiful to the stroke with the stroke

with double beat valve; Cornish boiler, 36 ft. long, and 8 H. dismeter. Has not more than six months' work.

Also, a PATENT UNIVERSAL CONDENSING ENGINE, Craddock's make, fij-wheel, 3 tons 10 cwts., and two 15-horse each tubular boilers. This engine not been in use more than nine months, and is nearly equal to new.

A PORTABLE ENGINE, with copper tubes, on wheels, and in good repair.

A 12-head fiRON STAMPS' AXLE, with framework, &c. complete.

One 8-head ditto; and a quantity of 7, 8, 9, and 12 in. PUMPS.

The materials are not lar from Newton Quay and the failway Station.—For ticulars, apply to Chas. and Hy. Webber, ironfounders, Newton Abbott, Devous Estimates and drawings will be forwarded on application.

OLLIERY.—TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE TREATY, with immediate possession, the LADYSHORE COLLIERY, situate in Little Sever, on the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal; distant from Manchester eight miles, from Bolton four, and from Bury four. The colliery is in full work in the Three Yards, the Four Feet, the Old Doe, and the Quarters Mines; and preparations are nearly completed for raising a large quantity of the Trencher Bone Mine in addition. Apply to Mr. JAMES PEARSON, the manager, at the colliery; to Mr. JOSEPH JACKSON, mining engineer, Bolton; and to the owner, JOHN FLETCHER, Esq., Waterhead, Amoleside.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—A very strong and useful a SCREWING MACHINE FOR SALE, quite new, to serew up to 1½ in; also, a SECOND-HAND WHEEL CUTTING and DIVIDING MACHINE, with eutter making machine and tools; also, ONE PUNCHING and CUTTING MACHINE, to punch and cut % plates; also, ONE ditto, to punch and cut % plates; also, ONE ditto, to punch and cut % plates.—For particulars, apply to J. Goodworth and Co., Albert Foundry, Leeds.

BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 12 in., £4 4s.; 6 in., £3 3s. To be had of the maker, John Davis, Derby, Manufacturer of Dials, &c.

TOALS FOR GAS AND COKE, of very superior quality, yielding 10,000 ft. of gas per ton, and producing COKE peculiarly adapted for locomotives, foundries, and smittles, MAY BE HAD in any quantity, direct from the collieries, by applying to THE BRITHDIA COLLERN AND COKE CO., Newport, Monmouthshire.

REAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this mine will be HELD at the offices of the solicitor, Mr. Francis Hobers, 26, Bucklersbury, London, on Friday, the 9th day of May inst., at Twelve o'c lock precisely.

May 1, 1856.

By order,

W. H. POLLARD, Sec. pro tem.

CIOPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices, 2, New Broad-street, on Friday, the 9th May, at Half-past One o'clock in the afternoon. The chair will be taken at Two o'clock precisely.

London, April 25, 1856.

W. H. POLLARD, Sec. pro tem.

London, April 25, 1856.

WITCO MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

NEW LOAN, 1854, £21,587.

The Directors of the company, pursuant to the 10th Resolution of the Special General Meeting of Proprietors of the Association, held on the 25th day of January, 1854, hereby give notice, that PAYMENT of the SECOND MOIETY of the sum subscribed towards the above loan is required to be paid to Messra. Bossanquet, Franks, and Co., 73, Lombard-street, the bankers of the association, on or before the Sist day of May next, in default of which the forfeiture of the first payment will be incurred. It will be needful to present the serip to the bankers at the time of paying the call, in order to obtain the necessary receipts.

The payment by the Mexican Government of the Zacatecas Indemnity, stipulated to be paid out of the export duties on silver at the Ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz, being suspended, in consequence of the state of the country, obliges the commissioner of the company resident in Guanaxuato to draw upon the Board in London for supplies to carsy on the shaft at the mine of Jesus Maria.

By order of the Board,

ARTHUR WESTMACOTT, Sec.

5, Finabury-circus, London, May 1, 1856.

Stanuaries uf Curumull-Bu the Bice-Warden's Court,

WEBB v. WESTMACOTT, SLEIGH, AND MIDDLETON.
SAME v. BRAY, CURTIS, FOX.
SAME v. GRANT, HORLOCK, MATURIN, MACAULEY THE YOUNGER,
LITTLEJOHN.
SAME v. SIMMONDS, J. WALKINSHAW, E. WALKINSHAW.
SAME v. HUDSON.

IN RE GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to the several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the above-mantioned Causes, and beared date respectively the 16th day of February last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Friday, the 9th day of May Next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING—

Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING—

1000 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Anthony Westmacott.

996 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Hamilton Sleigh.

10 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant H. Middleton.

10 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant H. Middleton.

100 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Richard W. Cuttis.

100 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant James Grant.

100 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant John R. Maturin.

100 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Alexander Littlejohn.

101 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Alexander Littlejohn.

101 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Alexander Littlejohn.

101 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant W. M. Simmonds.

1136 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant W. M. Simmonds.

1136 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant W. M. Simmonds.

101 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant W. M. Simmonds.

101 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant M. M. Simmonds.

101 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant M. M. Simonds.

103 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Lizabeth Walkinshaw.

101 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Lizabeth Walkinshaw.

101 (30,000ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Charles R. Nelson.

Respectively of and in the said MINES, or as many of the said several shares of said several defendants as may be necessary to satisfy the said several Orders, or crees, obtained against them respectively, and of and in the ORES, RAUAN ENGINES, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS upon a belonging to the said MINES.

For further information, application may be made to Messrs. Honor and House aintiff's solicitors, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, April 30, 1856.

FINAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MINE MATERIALS, STAMPING MACHINERY, TINSTUFF, HALVANS, AND LEAVINGS, AT WHEAL TRYPHENA, IN CAMBORNE.

M. R. EDWARDS has received positive instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, and without reserve, on Monday, the 5th day of Maynesi, by Eleven in the foresoon precisely, at WHEAL TRYPHENA, in Camborne, All. is MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and STOCK thereon, comprising a very good so a STEAM PUMPING ENGLISH, strose 95, in cylinder and 75, in shaft, with two air pumps, boiler of 8 tons, and first rod, complete; an excellent whim boiler of tons; a very superior 50 ft. water-wheel, 4 ft. breast, with two 12-head iron sits, wood lifters, and every other requisite stamping apparatus; 120 fns. of excise wood lifters, and every other requisite stamping apparatus; 120 fns. of excise sunders; harrows; shovels and other trunks; buddles; floors; tin chests and kirm; veral wood houses, sheds and roofs, and numerous other timbers; office cest, such the account-house furniture and fixtures; all the TINSTUFF, HALVANS, at LEAVINGS; and various other articles.

EAVINGS; and various other articles.

The engine can be recommended; the water-wheel is truly good and of first can take; the halvans and leavings are considerable; and the whole may be viewed; by time before the sale, on application to John QUINTEREL, on the mine. An early attendance is particularly requested, as it is intended to finish thems fore dinner.—Dated April 17, 1856.

CHRISTOW, DEVON.—SPARE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, AT THE WHEAL EXMOUTH AND ADAMS MINES.

AT THE WHEAL EXMOUTH AND ADAMS MINES.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Adams part of these setts, on Thursday, the 8th day of May reat, all the SPARE MINING PLANT (all surface operations having ceased on this part, a consequence of the very superior and powerful engines and machinery now erest, and in full work, at Wheal Exmouth), comprising a 30 in. cylinder PURPING EL GINE, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, and 9 tons boiler, complete; also, a rotary sepa (sims's combined), about 10-horse power, with boiler about 4 tons, and whin cap complete; 100 fms. 2 in. iron rods; 80 fms. 8 and 9 in. pumps and lifts, complet, 60 fms. 6 in. iron pipe; two balance and one L-bobs; capstan and shears; capstarope; old iron; and sundry other mining materials.

Catalogues may be obtained on application to the auctioneers, at 6d. each, one after Thursday, the 1st day of May.

Dated Paris-street, Exeter, April 24, 1856.

North Wales, is FOR SALE, with the MATERIALS thereon, and the tea North Wales, is FOR SALE, with the MATERIALS thereon, and the capital expended in opening levels towards and on the different lod which lead ore and silver-lead ore, of the value of many thousands of pour seen raised and sold.

sen raised and sold.
The materials consist of an excellent 40 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3\% ft. breat, is
disping and crushing, with crushing machine attached; pumps; flat red; si
rainways; and all necessary buildings and washing apparatus are on the mine. In
ett is most extensive, and the royalty 1-16th.
For a view, apply to Capt, Jour Powell, on the mine. Any offers for the paris
o be sent to the Committee of Management, at Mr. G. Gracu's offices, 27, Morpatreet, London, on or before Tuesday, the 6th of May, 1856.

MINE MATERIALS TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

at the FFOS-Y-BLEIDDIAD MINE, Abergele, near Rhyl, North War

The mine is situated 1½ mile from the Abergele Station, on the Chester and He
head Railways.

d Railway.

1 cylindrical boiler, 4 ft. diameter, 17 ft. long, 2 tons weight.

2 cast-fron pulicys for flat ropes, 5 ft. diameter, 7 in. wide.

18 9 ft. 11 in. pumps.

2 9 ft. 10 in. pumps.

2 9 ft. 10 in. doorpiece and door.

1 10 ft. 11 in. slide and windbore.

1 10 ft. 11 in. slide and windbore.

N.B. The lifts of pumps are all new pumps; the proper working order.—Further particulars may be Thomas Paice, Abergele, near Rhyl, North Wales.

TO COPPER SMELTERS OR OTHERS REQUIRING EXIST.

SIVE MANUFACTURING PREMISES.—TO BE SOLD, the PENCLATIS

COPPER WORKS, situate on the banks of the Burry or Loughor River, shortest

miles from Swannes, and five from the Loughor Station on the South Wales kinks

the buildings, which are most substantially erected, are entirely enclosed by an

The premises occupy altogether about eight acres of ground, and are held mist

lease for 60 years, from 25th December, 1817, at the nearly nominal rest of £1884

annum. The wharfage is most convenient, and the dock is capable of accommoday

vessels of 300 tons.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. A. Hart, at the dis

of the Holyford Mining Company, 34, Great Winchester-street, London.

April, 1856. TO COPPER SMELTERS OR OTHERS REQUIRING EXTER

EAD WORKS.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, a LARGE MANPACTORY in EIRMINGHAM, now in full operation, consisting of a willing
complete, by Fairburn; a composition and lead-pipe mill, by Eaton; a rolling sit
by Bush, 8 ft. 6 in, wide; and a steam-engine of 50-horse power. The whole day
machinery is of the best construction, and contains all the latest improvement is
works have a frontage of 100 yards to the Birmingham Canal, are within squar
of a mile of a goods and passenger railway station, are of modern erection, and
substantial character.—Apply to "Box 59," Post office, Birmingham.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable MISS

OAL FIELD.—TO LET, the UPPER DIVISION of a NITHSDALE COAL FIELD, belonging to His Grace the Duke of Bester and Queensberry, lying in the parishes of Languhar and Kirkconnel, and air Dumfries. This coal field extends from the Kelloe burn, on the east, to the sed dary of the county, on the west, and will be let on a lease of 19 years, or sade atorm as may be agreed on, withentry at lat June next, except as to the Smitty at Cairnburn, to which entry will not be given till Whit-Sunday, 1857. For further particulars, and conditions of let, apply to William Maxwill levalion, by Thornhill; or to Messra. Ginson, W. S., 12, Charlotte-street, Edmer o whom offers may be sent on or before 15th May...

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET. LEASE, the RIGHT of WORKING COALS under BACKWELL BEFARM. SOMERSETSHIRE, seven miles below Bristol. This property, couns about 130 acres in a ring fence, adjoins collieries now in full work, and is regarded in the seven of the seven with the sexual valuable SEAMS OF COAL of the Smain. The estate is interacted by the Bristol and Exeter Railway, a slight which may be carried on the level to the pit's mouth. For particulars, apply to Messrs, MALTEN, RAILWAY, and JACKSON, soliding Bank buildings, London; and to Messrs, Studge and Sons, land agents, Broaded Springer.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, SHILDON 1018 and, and eight miles from Darlington, with a branch railway into the miles from Bishquinnited with the Stockton and Darlington, with a branch railway into the miles on the stock of Ashiar work, suitable for pillars, column, kind or other work where heavy material is required. The stone is also capable dreining a fine polish, and is 50 ft. in thickness. It is in the immediate vicinity also collimery district, where an extensive home trade can be commanded, and communication by railway to any part of the kingdom.—Applications to be saided to Mr. John Rosson, Redworth, hear Darlington.

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the reports and accounts, as now rean to the meeting, we approved, received, party of the property of the prop

to adopt.

and one of the committee of management by it was a signal and Mr. Read having retired from the committee of management by it was a five of the Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Jenkins, and resolved:—
it read by Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Shipton, and resolved:—
it. Read be re-appointed a director of the company.

It. Read be re-appointed a director of the company and resolved:—
it. Wright re-appointed an auditor of the company.

Moved by Mr. Charles, seconded by Mr. Shipton, and resolved:—
it. Wright re-appointed an auditor of the company.

Moved by Mr. Shipton, seconded by Mr. Jenkins, and resolved:—
in which they conducted the affairs of the company for the past six months.

Moved by Mr. Shipton, seconded by Mr. Moxey, and resolved:—
a vote of thanks be given to the auditors for their services to the company, and of thanks be given to the auditors for their services to the company, as one of thanks be given to the auditors for their services to the company, as one of thanks be given to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.

30, 1850. R. C. MANUEL, Sec.

MINERS ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.
E REDUCTION AND SEPARATION OF METALS FROM THEIR ORES.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
On the "Cost-mook System."
Cuital 530,000, in 10,000 shares of 43 cach.—Deposit £1 per share.

On the "Cost-noor System."

Cuital 20,000, in 10,000 shares of \$3 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

H CARRINGTON RIDGWAY, Esq., Richmond-hill—Chairman.

LIAN ROBERT SYDNEY, The Bourne, Maidenhead.

100K Esq., Bow Churchyard.

DE WHITE, Esq., Stifford Lodge, Essex.

AM FELL, Esq., Stifford Lodge, Essex.

MY FELL, Esq., New London-street.

ERISKS, Esq., Poplar-terrace, Poplar—Patentee and Chemical Manager.

Scilitores—Thomas Lee, Esq., 26, Moorgate-street.

Bayerss—The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.

Bayerss—The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.

Bayerss—The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street,

Company proposes to work Wagstaffs and Porkins' patent for extracting and ig the various inetals from ores by chemical agency.

Employ in the company of capital from ores by chemical agency.

Employ is company of capital from the subsent, and other valuable properties are preserved for commercial purposes, immit only of capital for the erection of model works, say £5000, for illustent, and other valuable properties are preserved for commercial purposes, immit only of capital for the erection of model works, say £5000, for illustent, and other valuable properties are preserved for commercial purposes, immit of example, offers, after testing the propess, becen made ignites, to consign 1000 tons of copper ore annually, and to pay £5 per deaded, which, after deducting (say) £1000 for expenses, would leave £4000 the consignee, and about 1000 tons of extra salphurio acid. Thus giving the consumers of extra salphurio acid. Thus giving the consumers of extra salphurio acid. Thus giving the consumers at their mines.

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101 sense who assure on the Participating Scale before the 30th June will be en102 sense of the SIXTH BONUS, which will be declared in January, 1857.

103 should be forwarded to the office before the 1st June next.

104 id-104 id-104

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2 totallack (tin, copper), St. Just 914 1526 155 361 50 5 0 9 Feb. 1836.	14990 Dhurode (copper), Ireland 1 6000 Perran Wh. Geor 8-63 Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithlel£17 19 15 2000 Polgear & Loneal 15000 Dunley Wheal Phomix 152 1 2100 Porkellis United 3000 Dyfngwm (lead), Waless£11 11 6 11 2 6600 Prince Albert Co.	row (cop., trans) 1 1 (tin), Wendron 9 42
100 Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire. 50		evonshire 1
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672 Ding Dong (tin), Gulvalt 32 42% 8 2 6 3 10 0—Mar. 1856. 179 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne* 257 4 120 120 887 4 0 4 0 0—April, 1856.	1024 East Guirasa (1860), St. Ciement 1s. 6d. 13/8 6600 South Bullerand 1024 East Goldscope (copper) 3/8 3 3 6600 South Bullerand 4000 East Gunnis Lake (copper) 2/8 4 4/8 2000 South Cara Bres 5000 East Hender (copper), Crowan 3/8 6144 S. Condurrow (till 1000 E. Rosewarne (cop., tin), Crowan 2s. 5/8 5000 South Creaver (cop., tin), Crowan 2s. 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8	(cop.), Illogan 14 13 n, cop.), Camb. 14 13
128 East Pool (fin. copper), Pool. Illogane 24 270 290 252 10 2 0 0 Nov. 1804.	4200 East Birch Tor, Dartmoor	Clement 26 36 7
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13760 Great Polgooth (tin.), St. Austell 1 0 10 0 0 4 3 — Oct. 1852.	5000 Fee Donald (lead, antimony) .5s. 6d. 1 20000 St. Dennis Conse	k
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6000 Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock 3% 6 2 3 0 0 2 0—Jan. 1856. 2000 Holyford (copper), near Tipperary 11 9 3 7 6 0 2 6—Nov. 1855.	12000 Gorn (lead), Llanidioes), St. Teath 6% (cop.), Redruth 6
20 Laxey Mining Company, Jule of Man 100 1000 1320 0 0 50 0 0—Jan. 1856.	5000 Garreg (lead), Flint	er), St. Erth £3 9 9 Perranuthnoe, £7 42 18
	6000 Great Dowgas 2 4000 Tretoil (copper, 30000 Great Hewa United	opper)
6000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon. 41, 10s. 6d. 24 0 5 6. 0 3 0—Sept. 1855. 5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset 3 3 2 2 0 17 6. 0 7 6—Dec. 1854. 5000 Merilyu (lead), Flint 3 1 11 0. 0 2 6—June, 1853. 20000 Mining Co. of Irelana (copper, lead, coal) 7 13% 13% 11 14 6. 0 14 0—Jan. 1856.	10000 Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun. 1	lead)
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140 North Roskear (copper), Camborne. 10 95 249 10 0 4 0 0-Sept. 1853. 6000 North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan*. nit. 33 37 38 8 5 6 0 13 0-April, 1856. 6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey 1½ 19½ 18½ 19 24 16 0 0 18 0-Mar. 1856.	20180 Gunnis Lake	Cardiganshire 4s c), Phillack. £27 18 5 20 (copper)
500 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	8192 Hawkmoor (tin, cop.), Calstock £1 2	sols (tin, cop.) £6 08 5
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512 Ros-warne United (conner, tin), Gwinears, 12 97%, 89 91 21 10 0 2 0 0-April, 1856.	5000 Holmoush (id., cop.), Callington 416 13 13 12 12000 West Stray Park 19600 (revbridge, (allver, lead)) 126 West Stray Park 19600 (revbridge, (allver, lead)) 128 West Wheal Rol	Careborne4s, 6d
100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5000 Kelly Bray (Id., cop.), Callington 8% 2	nces, Illogan 23 28 e, Kea 1% 28 van (cop., tin) 36
129 South Crimnis (copper), St. Austeil. 19 3.5 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6000 Keswick (lead), Portinscale	ran (cop., tin). 36 3 poper), Iliogon. 16 3 poper), Iliogon. 16 3 poper), Iliogon. 16 3 poper), Iliogon. 17 3 light 18 10, 8t. Agnes . 17 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
1024 St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage 3/. 17s. 8/6d 2% 0 17 6 0 7 6 - April, 1852.	6000 Keswick (lead), Portinseale	oper), Altarnun 1 1 n), St. Just 9%
9300 Tamar Consols (siver-lead), Beeralston 4% 2% 2% 4 13 0 0 5 0 Feb. 1350.	5000 Lewis (tin, cop.), St. Erth	pper), Redruth 12 12 (cop.), Calstock 5½ 43
95 Treaves (conner) Green Cornwall 324 150 150 4677 15 0 1 0 0 - Feb. 1894.	1024 Ludgvan Wheal Margaret (tin) 1 1 1 1024 Wheal Ellen (eo 5056 Lydford Consols (lead), Devon £2 3 6 2 4000 Wh. Emma (con 2500 Madron United (tin), Conwall 8 2 1024 Wheal Ellen (eo 4000 Wh. Emma (con 2500 Wheal Enveloped Envelo	p.), St. Agnes., 1 13), Buckfastleigh % 10 Wendron £13 13 6 16
120 Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)	256 Messer (copper), Bodmin 76 1¥ 1536 Wheal Gill	10 1
400 United Mines (company) Gwennan 40 170	6400 Michell (tead), Flint	tin, eopper) £2 9 }
	6400 Michell (lead), Flint 3/4	n), Breage 1½ 3 Crowan14*.6d 4 n), St. Agnes 4½ 3 cp., silld), Cal.£1 6 6 6.
2000 Ditto (New Shares of 5l. each)	4096 Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant 1 5 6000 Wh. Langford (64 Nant-ar-Neile, Liandovery 31 21 4800 Wheal Ludoot 7200 Nantile Vale (new shares)	cp., silld), Cal.£1 66 6s. 17s 19 (tin), St. Ives 16½ 20
6000 West Basset (copper), Hlogan 15 37 38 140 142 4 274 5 0 5 0 0—Aug. 1855, 256 West Caradon (copper), Liskeard 20 145 140 142 4 274 5 0 5 0 0—Aug. 1855, 256 West Dansel (copper), Gwennap £10 7 75 12 0 0 2 0 0—May, 1855, 1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth 5 19 19 26 0 0 0 18 0—Apgl. 1856,	1500 Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhyader £4 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 12 Wheal Mary An 2400 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 10 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004 New Machano State and Slab Co. 3400 Wh. Mary Green 1004	n, Perran 2 65 t Console (cop.) 65 15
490 West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne* 33½ 200 200 34 10 0 6 0 0 -April, 1856, 1228 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock 7 8% 6 6 10 0 0 10 0 -Oet. 1855, 120 0 0 0 0 0 -Oet. 1855,	2400 New Machno Siate and Slab Co. 10	p., sil3d), Cal. £1 66. 6. (in), St. Ives. 16½. 30 n, Perran 2 t Consols (cop.) 6½ 1 pop.], Llandvery 8 (in) 6% Llandvery 5 15 cop., tin), Cam. 2½ 1; St. Austell. 30 t Limited) 2½ 1; Itin), Liekeard. 3 cop.), Tavistoek 2½ 1 Plympton. 7
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256 Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* 5 570 560 766 5 0 20 0 0 - Mar. 1836, 1024 Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthaoe. 3\frac{1}{2} 3\frac{1}{2	1024 North Rosewarne, Gwinear }	tin), Liskeard 3 j cop.), Tavistock 2½ 1 Plympton 7
5000 Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin nil. 2½ 024 016-Jan. 1856, 128 Wheal Friendskip (copper), Devon 120 120 2375 100 8 0 0-May, 1854. 512 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea. 3½ 12 4100 1 0 0-Oct. 1853,	10000 North Towy and Cystanog	Plympton 7 — cop.), Illogan 2% 3 (cop.), Gwenn 20% 13 n (copper, tin) £9 9 6 6
1024 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant El 7 2 10% 10 10 10 10 0 0 10 0 -Mar. 1856, 430 Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron 33 20 35 0 0 2 0 0 -May. 1854, 61 50 2 0 0 -Peb. 1856	1024 No. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), St. Erth 14 3 3 3000 Wheal Trevena 1024 N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney 14 33 30 31 8448 Wheal Trevane	(tin), breake o o
448 Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant* 193 35 1024 Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot 35 28 28 29 17 12 6 1 10 0 - Mar. 1856, 30 Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall 70 320 186 3 0 4 0 0 - Feb. 1856,	4240 North Wheal Trelawny	, st. Austell 4½ 31 ., tin), Gwinear 8 31 , cop.), Redruth 22½ 5
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 244 16 10 3 0 0-April, 1856, 193 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne 107 199 261 10 0 3 0 0-April, 1856, 193 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 816 27 5 27 5 50 10 0 1 0 0-April, 1856, 193 27 5 27 5 27 5 27 5 27 5 27 5 27 5 27	2048 Okel Tor (lead), Calstock 7 6 \(\) 6 \(\) 1024 Wheal Venton (32 Old Tolgus United (cop.), Refur. 250 350 4095 Wh. Zion (cop.) 256 Old Wheal Reset. Higgs 4 2 6600 Whitehurch Co	silvlend), Lisk. £6 13 \$\ lead), Calstock.£4 5 6 1
1024 Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear 92 6 10 10 26 0 7 6—Jan. 1834. 4096 Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ivet	4090 Oola (siilead, cop.), Limerick 35 37 6400 Whitford (lead) 2500 Orsedd (lead), Flint	, Fiint 6a
	14060 North Staffordshire Consols E 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(silver-lead) 1 1, 8s. Austell 4 4, 11n), Gwinear 8 \$ 1 \$ 2 \$ 2 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway. £14½ 33½ 3 3½ 4 5 0 0 15 0 Nov. 1853.	MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES. Shares. Paid. Price. 123 Gernick 100 80 80 800 Beaufort Consols 18 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Shares. Read August 1997 Augus
5600 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway, £14½ 3½ 3 3½ 4 5 0 0 15 0 -Nov. 1853, 57695 Baden, Grand Duchy of 2½ 3½ 3½ 3¼ 3¼ 17 6 0 10 0 - Dec. 1844, 2464 Burra Burra (copper), South Australis. 5 135 155 0 6 5 0 0 - Mar. 1852, 12090 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 04 62 64 78 12 0 5 0 6 - Jan. 1856, 160000 Colonial Gold, Australia 1 ½ 0 16 0 16 0 16 - Mar. 1854, 20000 General Min. Assoc. (fron, coal), Nova Scotia 29 16 14 16 9 0 0 0 10 0 - Mar. 1855, 20000 General Min. Assoc. (fron, coal), Nova Scotia 29 16 14 16 9 0 0 0 10 0 - June, 1855, 15000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 7½ 7½ 8 x 4 3 5 6 0 5 0 - Mar. 1854, 10000 Custanian (of Portugal) 1½ 2 1½ 2 0 2 6 0 2 6 - Sept. 1855, 36500 Obernhof (lead), Nassau 1 3½ 3½ 3 3½ 3 0 1 0 10 10 10 10 1	Signers	6000 South Cuddra,
12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 1	130 Bridford Consols	6000 Severn (lead, cop.). 6000 So. Rob, and Sortridge 2560 South Rosewarne
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32 Camel Quarry	London: Printed by Richard Middleron, and published by Hedry English (the pr Street, where all communications are requisted to be address	sed.—May 3, 1856.
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